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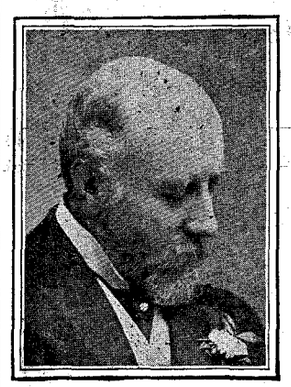

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT SCANDAL.

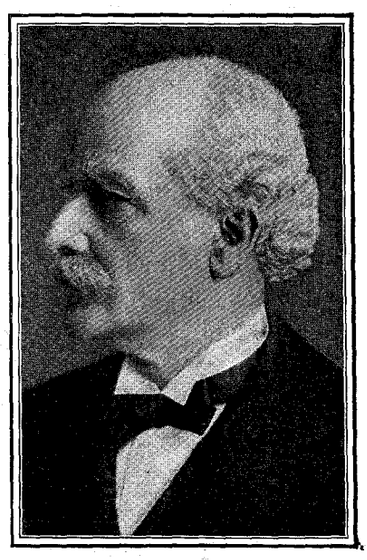
THE postal scandal, we are told by a Republican Washington correspondent, will pale into insignificance in comparison with the new Indian scandal, both in the amount of money and the importance of the officials involved, if the charges made by Special Agent Brosius, of the Indian Rights Association, are corroborated. Twenty million acres of land, millions of dollars in money, and the interests of some four hundred thousand Indians are said to be affected. The charges are, in brief, that some of the government officials whose particular business it is to protect the Indians from land "sharks" have themselves formed land and oil companies, and used their official positions to despoil the red men of their land. As one paper puts it, "the watchdogs have joined the wolves."

Mr. Brosius names about half a dozen land companies in his charges, and names a United States internal revenue inspector, a United States district attorney, an Indian inspector, a clerk of a United States court, an assistant district attorney, and the chairman and another member of the Dawes Indian commission as officers and promoters of these concerns. These land companies, it is charged, induce the Indians by the temptation of cash payment, or by delays at the office of the Dawes commission, or by the exhausting and expensive delays of litigation, to part with valuable land for next to nothing—often, indeed, when the Indian has no right to sell his land, and the entire transaction is illegal. Complaints of these frauds, it now appears, have been coming in to the Department of the Interior and the Department of Justice for a long time, but by the interesting workings of department machinery the charges have been turned over for investigation to the very men who were to be investigated, so that no great strenuousness has marked the prosecution of the charges hitherto. Now that the allegations have been made public, however, more activity is expected.

The Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.), which is an authority on matters pertaining to the Indian Territory, says:

"Indian Territory is of much more importance to the United States than either Cuba or the Philippines. The public service in the Territory called for a high order of ability and absolute faithfulness in the officials in charge, and the reward in prospect for the honest and satisfactory performance of their duties was as great as that which General Wood and Governor Taft have received.

"Unfortunately, reprehensible or indiscreet acts of some men in prominent and responsible positions in Indian Territory have occasioned scandal and complaint. If current reports be true, several officials are guilty of downright corruption, while it can not any longer be denied that others who, on account of the example they should have set, ought to have guarded themselves from all suspicion, have taken advantage of the knowledge and opportunities their jobs afforded to increase their private fortunes. Many territorial officeholders have placed themselves in a position where their personal interests conflict with their public duties.



ETHAN ALLEN HITCHCOCK,
Secretary of the Interior, whose administration is threatened by serious charges.

"If Governor Taft had bought up the suburbs of Manila like Tams Bixby has purchased those at Muckogee; if Vice-Governor Wright had taken stock in the Hongkong bank, where insular funds are kept, in the way that another Indian commissioner has acquired stock in the International Bank and Trust Company; if the attorney-general of the Philippines was a stockholder in a company organized to buy up titles to timber lands, as District Attorney Piny Soper is in the Tishomingo Company, which deals in lands which Soper is sworn to protect for the Indians; if the Philippine commission were as engrossed in moneymaking in violation of their duties as several of the Dawes commission are—there would be a congressional investigation which would result in something very serious.

"So important is it that the trust reposed in the United States Government by the Five Nations should be executed with absolute fidelity and exactness, that it is dangerous to allow an official in the Territory to hold his position where he has shown himself unfit for it through inattention, indiscretion, or reprehensible acts. The time for impartial investigation has arrived."

The daily press are calling for a thorough investigation of the Brosius charges. Thus the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.) says:

"The Brosius report is sufficiently explicit and condemnatory to demand the most searching investigation by Congress, redress for the Indians who have been overreached and robbed, and such modification of the laws as will protect the Indian titles. The present allotment system, it appears, is too costly and technical, and delays and discourages the securing of titles by the Indians in many instances. Flagrant wrongs with respect to excessive landholdings, now unlawful, are described. An instance is mentioned where an Indian mother, ignorant of the value of her oil land, long in her possession, received $1,800 for three tracts, while the person obtaining them received $20,000 from an oil company for his share of the profits. Companies operating in the oil district treat the Indians with gross injustice.

"United States officials, it is charged, are interested, directly or

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indirectly, in the developing companies, and some of them are commissioned as the special guardians of Indian interests. Mr. Brosius says that, with the information in possession of these officials, it is clear that they possess a decided advantage over others in pressing 'any business in which they may have an interest, either through a trust company or otherwise.'

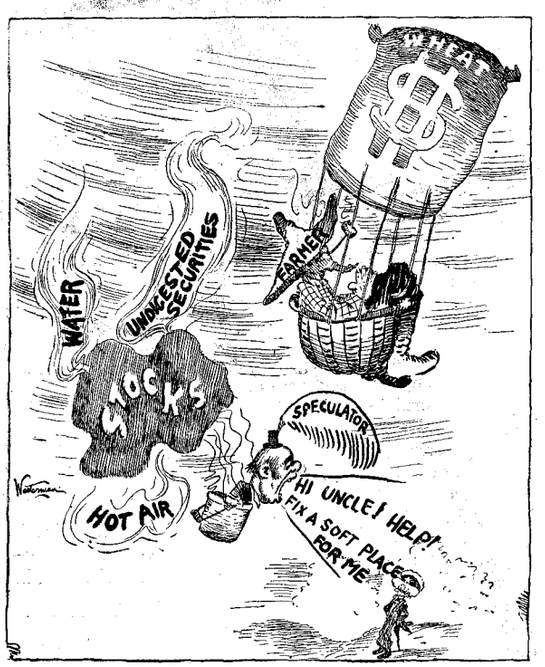
"The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, commenting on the report, is reported as saying that it is impossible for any federal official connected with a land company operating in Indian lands to be absolutely impartial in deciding questions affecting his own interests. The commissioner favors a thorough investigation by the Indian Office and by Congress. It should be searching and exhaustive, regardless of consequences to reputations."

Says the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) :

"It is fortunate for all concerned that President Roosevelt has a personal interest in Indian questions, and is certain to insist upon a rigid investigation. In 1901 he removed Governor Jenkins, of Oklahoma, after it had been proved that he held stock in a company furnishing supplies to Territorial institutions."

DOLLAR WHEAT.

THE arrival of wheat at the dollar mark, a few days ago, has inspired some of the Western farmers with the idea that it can be kept there, so the newspapers despatches say. A national organization of farmers is planned, with grain elevators in all parts



TWO BALLOONS.
—Westerman in *The Ohio State Journal*, Columbus.

of the country, where their products can be held until they can be marketed at a fair price. When the organization is completed, we are told, "the farmer will be able to get $1 a bushel for wheat, 60 cents for corn, and 40 cents for oats, throughout the year." But without any organization or special agreement the farmers are holding their wheat, the Western papers tell us, in the expectation that the price will go even higher than it has gone yet. Whether it will do so, or will continue to range along lower levels, is a matter on which there is a considerable difference of opinion. The Indianapolis *Journal* would not be surprised to see a further rise. It says:

On Friday last wheat sold on the Minneapolis cash market at $1, thus realizing the cherished dream of farmers and bull operators. The sales at this price were only in the morning, before the speculative market opened, and before noon a few thousand bushels were sold at $1.01. Wheat has not sold as high as this since the famous corner by Joseph Leiter, of Chicago, in 1898. Minneapolis is the spring wheat milling-center, and the anxiety of Minneapolis millers forced the price to the top notch. The high price in 1898 was the direct effect of a corner, while the present advance has not been influenced by any combination of traders, but simply by the demand and the shortage of the supply. The preeminence of Minneapolis as a milling-center places Minnesota far ahead of any other State in its consumption of wheat and output of flour. In 1900 that State used 102,921,426 bushels of wheat and produced 22,705,165 barrels of flour, while Ohio, second in the list, used only 35,033,213 bushels and produced 7,366,474 barrels of flour, and Illinois, third, used 27,566,764 bushels and produced 6,078,423 barrels. The preeminence of Minnesota in flour manufacturing is mainly due to the great mills in Minneapolis. As long as present conditions last, that city will set the pace and price in the wheat market. Minneapolis millers think from the amount of wheat offered that the supply is nearly exhausted. The decrease for the week ending last Friday was 850,000 bushels, leaving only 1,375,000 in stock in Minneapolis, against 2,816,000 bushels at this date last year. Advices from the country indicate a disposition on the part of farmers generally to hold their grain, and traders who have considerable amounts in hand are holding for still higher prices. With less than 1,500,000 bushels of wheat in Minneapolis, and the mills consuming this at the rate of nearly 1,000,000 bushels a week, the conditions are favorable to a further advance in that market, unless the grain which is now held back is marketed more freely. Under ordinary circumstances a dollar a bushel would bring out stored wheat very rapidly, but farmers have rarely if ever been in better shape to hold their wheat than they are at present, and it is not unlikely they may hold for higher prices. There is no reason to believe that this action of farmers and traders is due to any understanding or cooperation on their part. It is simply the result of a knowledge of existing conditions, of close study of the market, and of all hands, millers, traders, and farms, looking out for their own interests. If the present demand continues, as it is likely to, and unless the stock in reserve is offered more freely, the price of wheat may go considerably higher.

Quite a different opinion is expressed by the Springfield *Republican* in the following editorial:

"It may be observed at this point that the facts do not warrant dollar-wheat expectations, or 90-cent expectations, and if the Chicago price is maintained at 80 cents through the year Western agriculture will do well. The condition precedent to dollar wheat is either a great crop failure in Europe or a great crop failure in the United States, or both together, and we have not this condition in any case. At the outset of the season there was promise of the repetition of that situation which proved so advantageous to the United States in 1879, in 1891, and again in 1897 and 1898—the harvesting of large crops in this country and disastrous crop failure in Europe. Our own winter wheat promise was favorable almost beyond precedent, while northern and eastern Europe suffered from the prevalence of cold and wet weather. But after that time fortune changed its face, and crop conditions here have moved downward and upward abroad.

"Europe is, on the whole, harvesting a good average supply of foodstuffs. This is shown by the returns gathered and printed in the August issue of the American agricultural department's *Crop Reporter*, and by still later foreign reports. British crop conditions on August 1 were somewhat below the five-year average—wheat being placed at 88.2, against 94.8 as an average—but they were several points higher than on July 1. The French wheat crop, on the basis of the July 1 condition, was placed at 335,000,000 bushels, or above the average yield for ten years. The German wheat crop is given a July condition very close to the ten-year average, along with other crops. The Russian winter wheat sections report conditions ranging for the most part from 'good' to 'satisfactory,' and only about one-third of the spring wheat area is classed as 'unsatisfactory.' Hungary reports the promise of a wheat crop of 145,000,000 bushels, compared with 170,800,000 a year ago, and an average for three years previous of only about 136,000,000 bushels. Both from the extreme northern and extreme southern countries of Europe come harvest reports very favorable as a rule. Moreover, Argentine is this year proving a country of large surplus export; and to a smaller extent is British India.

"We have, then, neither a failure of crops abroad nor at home to sustain an unusual price for wheat, and no such alarming scarcity of reserves as seriously to modify the calculation. On the

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contrary, European crops come close to a good average, and our own wheat harvest will not fall much below that. The recent quite decided falling-off in exports of grain from the United States is indicative certainly of no such stressful situation abroad as will create any demand for wheat at a dollar, and American farmers who hold their wheat for such a quotation will have to carry it a long time."

A $2,000,000 SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM.

MR. PULITZER, owner and editor of the New York *World*, believes in building solid foundations, whether the superstructure is to be an institution of education or a Statue of Liberty. He has given a million dollars to found a School of Journalism at Columbia University, and has promised to add to this sum another million dollars at the end of three years if the school is then in successful operation. He has named as an advisory board of the new institution: President Butler, of Columbia; President Eliot, of Harvard; ex-President Andrew D. White, of Cornell, and such distinguished journalists as Hon. Whitelaw Reid, Hon. John Hay, St. Clair McKelway, of Brooklyn, Victor F. Lawson, of Chicago, and Gen. Charles H. Taylor, of Boston. President Eliot has already justified his nomination by suggesting the following curriculum:

"SUBJECTS APPROPRIATE TO A COURSE OF STUDY LEADING TO THE PROFESSION OF JOURNALISM.

"*Newspaper Administration.*—The organization of a newspaper office; functions of the publisher; circulation department; advertising department; editorial and 'reportorial' departments; the financing of a newspaper; local, out-of-town, and foreign news service; editorial, literary, financial, sporting, and other departments. (The methods of carrying on some or all of these departments would probably be the subject not only of a general survey under the heading of administration, but of detailed exposition and training in separate courses.)

"*Newspaper Manufacture.*—Printing-presses; inks; paper; electrotyping and stereotyping processes; type composition; typesetting and typecasting machine; processes for reproducing illustrations; folding, binding, and mailing devices.

"*The Law of Journalism.*—Copyright; libel, including civil, criminal and seditious libel; rights and duties of the press in reporting judicial proceedings; liabilities of publisher, editor, reporter, and contributor.

"*Ethics of Journalism.*—Proper sense of responsibility to the public on the part of newspaper writers; to what extent should the opinions of the editor or owner of a newspaper affect its presentation of news? Relations of publisher, editor, and reporters as regards freedom of opinion.

"*History of Journalism.*—Freedom of the Press, etc.

"*The Literary Form of Newspapers.*—Approved usages in punctuation, spelling, abbreviations, typography, etc.

"*Reenforcement of Existing Departments of Instruction* for the benefit of students of journalism: In English—reporting of news, news-letters, reviews, paragraph writing, editorial writing; in history—emphasis on contemporary history, government and geography; in political science—emphasis on contemporary economic problems and financial administration."

While some editors are a little skeptical about the need or feasibility of teaching journalism anywhere outside of a newspaper office, the press of the country is practically unanimous in praising the auspices under which the enterprise has been launched.

The Hartford *Courant* commends particularly the newspaper men on the advisory board:

"When you name the New York *Tribune*, the Brooklyn *Eagle*, the Chicago *News*, and the Boston *Globe*, you name newspapers that stand among the best in the country, and yet not one of them is like *The World*. If the newspaper of the future were left to these clever gentlemen to make, they would not make it like that one whose success has made possible the endowment. . . . Yet it is to these men of different methods and different standards that Mr. Pulitzer turns when he seeks to have the newspaper improved . . . . . .

"We have grave doubts about the direct efficiency of Mr. Pulitzer's or anybody's 'school of journalism.' But these men and two millions behind them can make something of it, if the thing can be done at all."

In anticipation of this skepticism concerning the practicability of any pedagogic instruction in journalism, *The World* has presented some telling statistics:

"At the time of the last census there were in the United States 114,073 lawyers and 30,098 persons classed as journalists. The legal profession was provided with trained recruits by 100 law

PENNY TO PULITZER—"I'll endorse your school if you put one of my muzzles on each graduate."

—Nelan in the Philadelphia *North American*.

schools with 1,106 professors and instructors. For a fair proportion there should have been at least 26 colleges of journalism, with faculties 291 strong. There was not one. Not a single one of the 30,098 newspaper men and women in the country had enjoyed what a lawyer would call a systematic professional training.

"It is the fashion in the newspaper world to say that this is as it should be—to ridicule the idea of training the recruits of the press for their work, and to insist that journalism, alone of all arts, sciences, trades, and professions in the world, can not be systematically taught, but must be picked up as a boy picks up a knowledge of swimming when he is thrown into deep water. Some boys drown.

"And yet every newspaper is a daily sufferer from the lack of training in its staff. The first question an editor asks of an applicant for a position is, 'What has been your experience?' In other words, 'Have you picked up some knowledge of your duties at the expense of some other newspaper, or must I waste my time teaching you the rudiments of your trade?'

"Of course, no school can make a great editor, a great war correspondent, or a 'star reporter,' any more than it can make a Millet, a Lorenz, or a Henry Ward Beecher. But it can teach the right methods, which the genius and the clod alike must observe; it can give protection against ignorant blunders, and it can show how to make use of the sources of accurate information."

The wisdom of Mr. Pulitzer in joining the school of journalism to a university is commended by the Brooklyn *Eagle*: "The articulation of university work with journalism will strengthen and practicalize that work as thoroughly as it will dignify and benefit journalism itself."

Even those editors who refuse to believe that journalism can be taught by other than the existing methods of training admit the possibility that a school of journalism may inject a higher order of morality into the profession. Says the New York *Press*:

"If Mr. Pulitzer's school can make reputable men scorn to be a part of unworthy journalism, as an officer of the army or navy or

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a physician would scorn to commit an unprofessional act, it will do as much for the newspaper craft as newspapers have done, despite their failings, for humanity."

This is the hopeful view. On the other hand, we have the New York *Evening Post*, which is cynical in regard to the possibility of moral impulse from the new quarter. It says:

"The editors who are to reclaim and dignify American journalism, and save it from the noisy and ignorant and immoral methods which make the newspaper too often a thing of terror, will, we fear, have to find the hiding of their power in some other scene than a school of journalism."

COLOMBIA'S TREATMENT OF THE TREATY.

SOME rather unusual suggestions were seen in the American newspapers last week when it was thought for a day or two that the Panama Canal negotiations had gone to smash. "The Panama Canal treaty has been rejected unanimously by the Colombian Congress," said a little two-line despatch from Bogota; and some of the newspapers concluded at once that it was all over with the negotiations. Within two days another despatch from Bogota brought the news that the Congress was deliberating upon a bill providing for a new treaty, and was considering the modification of the national constitution "so as to meet the requirements of the United States." But before that despatch arrived the Nicaragua advocates, and some who were not, were favoring a change

UNCLE SAM—"Say, Panama, you better get a divorce."
—Rehse in the St. Paul *Pioneer Press.*

to the Nicaragua route; some of our papers were advocating the seizure of the Panama Canal strip by "the right of eminent domain"; some were for going ahead with the Panama Canal under the rights purchased from the French Company, whether Colombia liked it or not, and more were suggesting that we encourage the State of Panama to secede from the Colombian union, and then treat with Panama separately. This last suggestion, which is said to have been made first by Senator Shelby M. Cullom, of Illinois, was entertained favorably by five or six papers. The New York *Sun* argued that since it is a Panama Canal, "suppose we ascertain what Panama has to say on the subject"; and *The Outlook* suggested that Panama "might secede," in which case "our recognition of the republic would probably give it political standing with the rest of the world, and a treaty with it would be quickly ratified." And the Indianapolis *Sentinel* said:

"The simplest plan of coercing Colombia would be inciting a revolution in Panama and Costa Rica [?], and supporting the insurrectionary government. That is what European nations have been doing to accomplish their ends. It is hypocritical, but it preserves appearances, and in this case it would be almost justifiable. In fact, an independent isthmian government, free from South American control and closely allied with the United States, would be contemplated with much complacency by most Americans."

The Indian, the Hindu, and the Filipino have given way before the march of civilization and commerce, now it is the turn of the South American, argues the Boston *Advertiser*. "If you can not come to terms with the Colombian brother," it says, "why not exercise the right of eminent domain again, a process which has proved so easy with the Indian and the Hindu? Why not annex all Central America while we are about it?" And the Hartford *Times* says, in a somewhat similar vein: "Fifteen years ago some of the most eminent and respected statesmen of this country were ready to commit the country to a policy of forcible acquisition of an isthmus canal route if the need should come for it, and does it not begin to appear as if that time were at hand?"

Nearly all the press, however, took the matter more calmly, declined to believe that Colombia would deliberately refuse to have the canal built, and felt assured that the negotiations would proceed to some eventually satisfactory conclusion. Nobody can blame the Colombian statesmen for driving the best bargain possible, remarks the Washington *Times*, for it is the opportunity of their lives; and the Detroit *Journal* observes that if Colombia is dilatory, "we have set her the example." *The Journal* goes on:

"Doubtless the Colombians are not behaving well. But they are simply tearing a page from our own record of backing and filling. In return it is suggested that we set the divided Colombians by the ears, and, when they are busy fighting, run in and take the bone. We are told that only 'mawkish sentiment and fine-spun moral considerations' stand in the way of our taking what we want. But it should be remembered that those same powerful factors—and the police—are about all that make property valuable anywhere. It will not pay us to set a national example of robbery for the sake of a canal we shall certainly have the privilege of building—and paying for—if we but possess our souls with half the patience that has controlled the world during the long years when we have dallied with our end of the problem."

Many people have wondered, perhaps, why there should be any opposition at all at Bogota to the treaty. Some illuminating information on this point is given in the following paragraphs by Archibald R. Colquhoun in *The Outlook*:

"It would seem to a casual observer that there could be no two opinions in Colombia as to the desirability of the canal treaty; but it is the opinion of well-informed people that if the Congress had met two months ago the chances of ratification would have been only four out of ten. The people who object to the treaty may be roughly grouped into seven classes:

"1. Those who honestly believe that the treaty violates the Colombian constitution, and that adherence to the principle of the constitution is of more national importanceth an any material gain.

"2. Those who give reason No. 1 for opposing the treaty, but whose real motive is to make political capital by accusing the Government of selling a strip of territory, in violation of the "sacred word of the constitution," for their own personal advantage. This position is taken by many Liberals looking for an opportunity to embarrass the Government, and by many factions of the government party itself who wish to delay ratification for reasons given in No. 3.

"3. Those of the government party who wish to delay ratification until they themselves are in office, or can obtain preferment which will help them to a share of the money to be paid by the United States.

"4. Those who believe that the United States will pay more than has been offered, especially if ratification is withheld for a time, while others who do not really believe this use it as an argument to induce delay.

"5. Those who believe that the $10,000,000 paid in a lump sum

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will be at once dissipated, either by dishonesty or by payment of debts, and that the country will reap little benefit. These people would prefer an annual payment, even if it were a smaller amount than the lump sum offered.

"6. Those citizens of the Department of Panama who believe that, the canal being situated in their department, the money should be handed over to them; and who will oppose the ratification until an arrangement is made as to the division of spoils. Some are even anxious to secede and set up a republic of Panama, when they could make their own treaty, and, of course, obtain all the benefits accruing.

"7. Those who oppose the treaty for a thousand and one 'tom-fool' reasons, which could, however, generally be traced to personal animosities.

"The opposition, therefore, appears to be formidable; but a great many of these objections would disappear were there any question of losing the canal altogether, and in any case the opposition grows steadily weaker and will probably break down before the intense desire of those in office to put the treaty through before they go out of power.

SALISBURY AND AMERICA.

NO such feeling marks the comment of the American press on the death of Lord Salisbury as marked its comment on the death of Gladstone. Salisbury was considered an aristocrat, a conservative, almost a reactionary, a man out of sympathy with the political ideals of such a country as ours. Yet his attitude toward this country was often one of sincere friendship. As the New York *Sun* says:

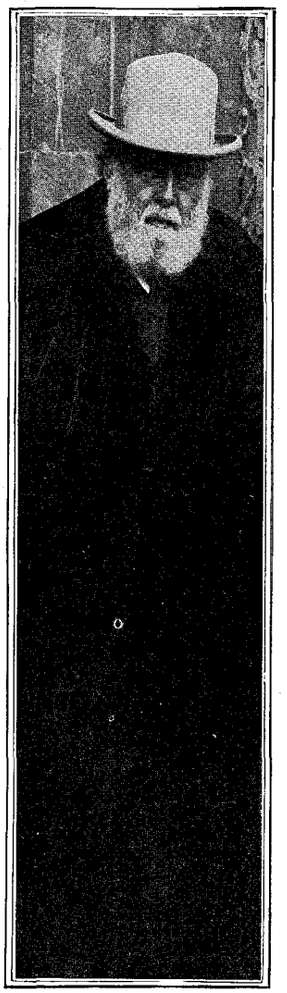
"Americans have good reason to regard him with good will, for, altho he professed no sympathy for our democratic institutions, his far-sighted intellect convinced him that the safety of his beloved country would be powerfully furthered by the friendship of her mighty daughter-state. Hence, from a Briton's point of view, he bore much and forgave much, and, when the opportunity came, he returned good for evil. He forbore to resent Mr. Cleveland's Venezuela message, and he bade the continent of Europe stand aloof when it threatened interference in our war with Spain. Thus was it given to him to forge an interesting link in history. A worthy descendant of the Cecils who witnessed and promoted England's first attempts to colonize America, he signally contributed by a wise forbearance and a timely demonstration to heal the estrangement which, for upward of a century, had parted the two great sections of the English-speaking race."

On the other side the Philadelphia *Ledger* observes:

"Lord Salisbury's policies were not always such as could recommend themselves to Americans. His earliest appearance in public affairs was in an appeal to his Government to recognize the independence of the Confederate States. He fought all measures for the relief of the Irish, tho he was finally brought to accept the Irish Land Act of 1881. His support of the Sultan history has already condemned; the news of this very day from Eastern Europe demonstrates the magnitude of the blunder made at Berlin. His attitude respecting the Venezuela boundary he had hastily to abandon before President Cleveland's vigorous action. His consistent defense of the Turk at the time of the Armenian massacres aroused even some of his own party, and his handling of Chinese affairs did not escape severe censure from his warmest friends."

The New York *Tribune* characterizes him thus:

"He was a true descendant of the great nobles and statesmen of the Elizabethan age, of the Burghleys and Cecils who were the bulwarks of England's strength in those stormy days, and he inherited from them much more than his name and habitation. In temperament and tastes he was the typical *grand seigneur* of Tudor times, or such a one with his evil traits suppressed and his good qualities developed. He was a courtier, statesman, royal minister of the sixteenth century, moving stately and masterful through the much changed scenes of the nineteenth century. No man of his age was more apart from the spirit of the age, and yet none more conscientiously fulfilled the duties of the age as he saw them—apparently, we might say, bending the spirit of the age to conform to his unyielding pride as much as he would deign to conform to it. In him was incarnate the England of three centuries ago. As such he was unique. We shall not look upon his like again. But if the individual passes, the national type remains. No man of his age more truly embodied in himself the genius of the British nation. But it was not only the genius of the Elizabethan age or that of the Victorian age, but that which, unbroken and unchanging, has characterized the land from Alfred to Edward VII. and has made the story of those storm-swept isles and of the race they bred the most marvelous in all the annals of the sons of men."



A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF LORD SALISBURY.

"The look of the man," says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, "revealed his character—a shambling, sluggish giant in misfit clothes, indolent and imperious. He lived in seclusion, pottering in his private laboratory, seeing few people and never reading the newspapers; emerging occasionally to deliver a learned address before the British Association, make a magnificent series of bold and eloquent speeches, or electrify Europe with a dispatch."

APPEAL IN CRIMINAL CASES.

THE discussion of lynching has reached unprecedented proportions. The President, governors, judges of the federal and state courts, and other public men are giving their views in letters, speeches, and magazine articles, and the newspapers are treating the different phases of the problem in almost daily editorials. Mob violence has become so frequent and widespread that some have expressed a fear that our system of the administration of justice is breaking down. "Our mobs kill almost as many criminals as our officers of justice," declares the New York *World*, while "the vast majority of the perpetrators of capital crimes escape mobs and courts alike."

In this unhappy state of affairs it is a notable event that such an eminent justice of the United States Supreme Court as Justice Brewer should come forward with a proposition to repair the machinery of justice by taking away the right of appeal in criminal cases. Lynching, he argues, is often due to the impatience of the people at the law's delays, and if the people knew that the punishment of the criminal would be speedy and sure, they would let the law take its course. Hence, he believes, the right of appeal should be denied, and the fate of the accused be determined by one trial. A number of other eminent judges disagree with Justice Brewer as to the efficacy and justice of this remedy, and the newspapers of the country, as a whole, do not regard the suggestion with favor. Justice Brewer says, in an article in *Leslie's Weekly*:

"What can be done to stay this epidemic of lynching? One thing is the establishment of a greater confidence in the summary and certain punishment of the criminal. Men are afraid of the law's delays and the uncertainty of its results. Not that they doubt the integrity of the judges, but they know that the law abounds with technical rules, and that appellate courts will often reverse a judgment of conviction for a disregard of such rules, notwithstanding a full belief in the guilt of the accused. If all were certain that the guilty ones would be promptly tried and punished, the inducement to lynch would be largely taken away. In an address which I delivered before the American Bar Association at Detroit some years since, I advocated doing away with appeals in criminal cases. It did not meet the favor of the association, but I

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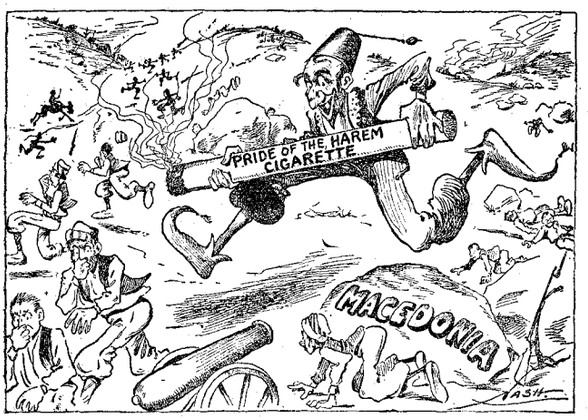
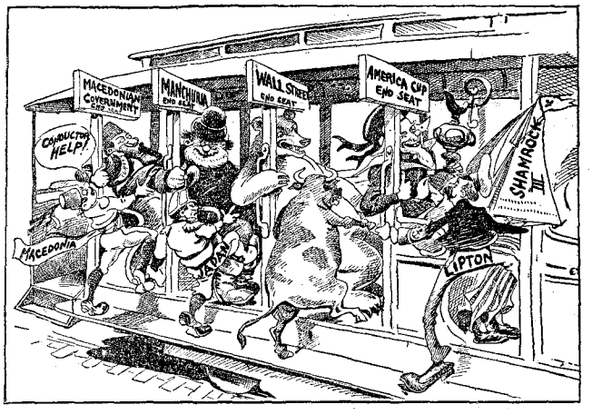


THE SULTAN MIGHT SCATTER HIS FOES IF HE WENT AT 'EM WITH THE "FRAGRANT" TURKISH CIGARETTE.
—Nash in the Detroit *News*.



THE MOST NOTABLE AND PERSISTENT "END SEAT HOGS" OF THE TIME.
—Leip in the Detroit *News*.

GLIMPSES OF THE TURK AND OTHERS.

still believe in its wisdom. For nearly a hundred years there was no appeal from the judgment of conviction in criminal cases in our federal courts, and no review, except in a few cases, in which two judges sitting, a difference of opinion on a question of law was certified to the Supreme Court. In England the rule has been that there was no appeal in criminal cases, altho a question of doubt might be reserved by the presiding judge for the consideration of his brethren. The Hon. E. J. Phelps, who was minister to England during Mr. Cleveland's first administration, once told me that while he was there only two cases were so reversed. Does any one doubt that justice was fully administered by the English courts?"

Chief Justice Lore, of Delaware, disagrees with Justice Brewer. In an address at Chautauqua a few days ago he said:

"The claim that because courts in any case refuse to railroad the criminal to the gallows it is an excuse for brutal lynchings is not worthy of consideration before intelligent people. The murderers themselves, and blatant demagogs who may have incited them to murder, may seek such excuse for their acts, but they, like the ostrich fleeing for shelter, only bury their heads in the sand and leave the body of their sin exposed.

"Any court of justice that would listen to the mob and suffer it to prescribe its methods, time, and action should be abolished as a mockery of human justice. The very fact that the people are mad and frenzied and that the mob is at the door calls for a cooling time, that reason may resume her throne."

And Justice Woodward, of the New York State Supreme Court, said in an address at Chautauqua:

"If speed is, in fact, a desirable end to be accomplished in dealing with crime; if it is necessary as a spirit of concession to the spirit of savagery which survives beneath the veneer of civilized life, it is within the power of the men who make up and support, negatively or positively, the mobs which have terrorized and disgraced large areas of our country, to provide the machinery by which men charged with crimes may be railroaded to their doom. They may, if they choose, so change the rules of evidence and the methods of procedure that every malefactor may be accused, tried, convicted, and punished with neatness and despatch, amid the plaudits of a community which stands ready to accept almost anything so long as it is rapid, but it may be doubted if the expedient would serve to lessen the number of crimes or their atrociousness."

Most of the newspapers, while deploring the vexatious delays in criminal trials, do not think that Justice Brewer's plan would be an improvement. "Justice, not vengeance, is the object of humane laws, and 'speed' is generally incompatible with justice," remarks the Chicago *Evening Post;* and the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* adds that "it would never do for any court even to seem to act under mob coercion—it is quite as intolerable and dangerous for a mob to intimidate a court as to defy it." The Detroit *Free Press* thinks that if there were no appeal, juries would be even less severe than they are now; and the Chicago *Inter Ocean* declares that the mobs can have no fault to find with the laxity of juries in assault cases under the present system.

The Atlanta *Journal*, however, approves Justice Brewer's plan. It says:

"Speedy justice may not be the complete remedy for lynching—it can not be, so long as it does not suppress the crime that provokes lynching—but it is the best within reach at the present time. There is no doubt in the world but that if the machinery of the law had always acted swiftly and surely, especially in cases of this kind, the habit of mob vengeance would never have been established and lynchings would be practically unknown in the well settled portions of the United States."

AMERICAN ATTITUDE TOWARD THE TURK.

WHILE the European diplomats are passing sleepless nights in a vain effort to find a cure for the Balkan troubles, the American newspapers have hit upon the remedy. It is, simply enough, the expulsion of the Turk from Europe. The Powers have instructed the Sultan to restore order and institute reforms in Macedonia, and the Sultan appears to have done his best to carry out his instructions—in his own way. Turkish troops, the despatches tell us, have been turned loose in Macedonia, without restraint, without pay, and without provisions, to live on the rebellious province and reduce it to a state of subjection. The insurgents, however, have been able to hold their own in the exchange of barbarities, insurgent gold has often persuaded the Turkish soldier to sell his arms, and the "reforms" have been lost in the general mix-up. As a reformer, the Turk is not considered a success; and our newspapers appear to think that he should be reformed himself, reformed out of Europe and back to Asia. This cure might also be indorsed by the European Powers, to judge from the despatches, if it were only possible to take Turkey away from the Turk without giving it to some else. The disposal of the property taken from the Sultan seems to be the nib of the entire problem, and it is just there that our newspapers fail to suggest a solution.

"There is one way to secure peace in Macedonia and to settle the whole Balkan question, and only one way," says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and "that way is to put the unspeakable Turk out of business." "The Turk does not belong in Europe, and his presence there is a continual menace to the peace of the continent," declares the Chicago *Tribune;* and the Pittsburg *Times* says that "to see Turkey driven from Europe would give almost universal satisfaction." "Turkish rule of Christian people in Europe, even tho they be bandit-ridden," the New York *Commercial Advertiser* predicts, "can not last much longer"; and the Philadelphia *Press* believes that "Macedonian affairs have evidently reached a point at which the departure of Turkish rule can not be long delayed."

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Great Britain, the Detroit *Free Press* declares, is responsible for the Turk's stay. It says:

"In Europe he is an anachronism that exists solely by the grace of the British empire, which has confirmed him in his possessions and resisted all effective means of establishing a permanent peace in the Balkan peninsula. He is the price Europe is compelled to pay for the English superstition that the entrance of the Russians into Constantinople would mean the ultimate loss of India, through Russia's gaining control of the Mediterranean Sea. That belief was the inspiration of the Crimean war, in which Great Britain, with France, Turkey, and Sardinia, undertook to end the advance of Russia in Europe. It brought about the Berlin conference in which Russia was robbed of the spoils of war, and the Balkans turned over to anarchy. So long as Downing Street is governed by this rôle of action, there will be no stability of government in the peninsula."

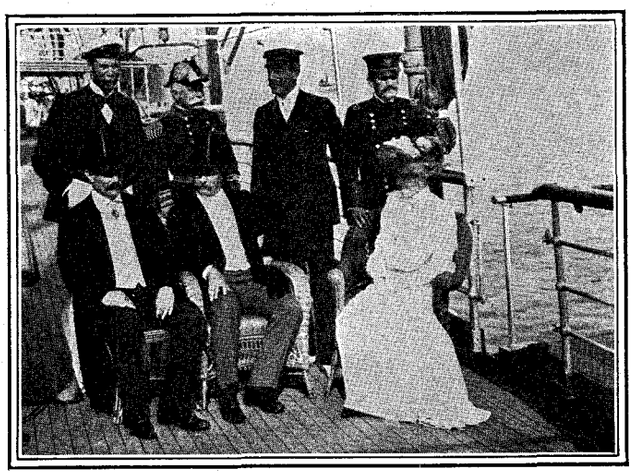
The New York *Sun* believes that the sufferings of the Balkan Christians are largely due to their own dissensions. To quote:

"When the British Prime Minister, just before the closing of Parliament the other day, said that the most hopeless feature of the Macedonian trouble was the dissensions among the Christian population, he indicated a plague-spot in the politics of the Eastern question.

"There has been nothing so effective in retarding the emancipation of the Christians of the Ottoman empire as their religious and racial animosities. They alone of all peoples seem not to have understood the axiom that in union is strength. Bulgarian, Greek, Servian, Armenian, and Syrian Christians have been consumed by the Mussulmans through their inextinguishable hatreds of each other. They hated each other because of differences of race and faith; the Gregorians, Eastern Orthodox and Catholics, of the different races, and even of the same race, persecuted and betrayed each other to the Turk. The Greek, Bulgarian, and Servian, tho belonging to the same religious rite, heartily detest each other, and at this moment we have the unlovely spectacle of the Greeks openly taking sides with their own and Bulgaria's enemies against their brothers in faith because of race; while those of the Catholic rite among them hate their brothers in race because of their difference in faith.

"Among the Armenians the condition has been even worse. Catholic Armenians have not only betrayed their brothers in race to the Turk, but, as the archives of the embassies at Constantinople would show if they could be examined, they have been suspected of subsidizing Kurds to persecute and attack their Gregorian fellow Armenians, while the Protestants among them hold aloof with haughty superiority from the two other creeds.

"It has been due to these dissensions and jealousies that the rule of the Turk has so long endured in Europe, and it will be because of them that when he returns to Asia, whence he came, the different races will pass under other rule instead of their own."



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LIPTON DEWEY ISELIN CHAFFEE
SECRETARY MOODY THE PRESIDENT MRS. ROOSEVELT.

NOTABLE GROUP PHOTOGRAPHED ON THE "MAYFLOWER" DURING THE NAVAL MANEUVERS.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

MR. J. PIERPONT MORGAN is sadly in need of repairs in his wizard department.—*The Cleveland Leader.*

MONTANA lambs are quoted at $6. This is just $5.70 more than the Wall Street kind are worth.—*The Washington Post.*

MR. SCHWAB insists that his withdrawal from the steel trust was due solely to "nervousness." Whose?—*The Syracuse Post-Standard.*

THAT New York scientist who claims to be able to make gold out of water should be furnished with Mr. Morgan's address at once.—*The Washington Post.*

THE lambs that were fleeced in Wall Street have the consolation of knowing that their wool is considerably mixed with that of some of the old sheep.—*The Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

A RECENT case has caused it to be reaffirmed that there can be no copyright in news. This decision, however, is not expected to affect the sanctity of the foreign intelligence of some of our contemporaries.—*Punch.*

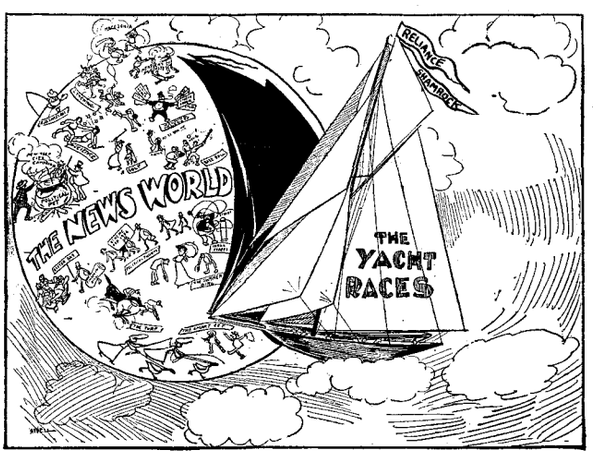
JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES wants a State set aside for the negroes and to have them disfranchised outside of that State. If the plan is adopted, here's a vote for Massachusetts.—*The Washington Post.*

IN the estimation of many prominent Missourians, the grandest piece of law-making ever devised by mortal man is the statute of limitations.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

JUST as Turkey has decided to admit the American hog a St. Louis expert comes forward with new proof that Bacon wrote Shakespeare. It seems a victory all along the line.—*The Baltimore American.*

THERE is a paper published at Mora that in its heading claims to be "independent and fearless." The "fearless" part of it must be true, for it prints verbatim, as its own, one of our recent editorials.—*The Hinckley* (Minn.) *Enterprise.*

MR. ROCKEFELLER says that whenever he wants anything he prays for it. This recalls the story of the darkey who prayed for a Thanksgiving turkey, but in vain. Then he prayed that he might be sent out to get a turkey, and there were feathers in his back yard before sun-up.—*The Commoner.*



THE ECLIPSE.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

THE MOTH AND THE FLAME.
—Stewart in the Detroit *Free Press.*

MARINE VIEWS.

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LETTERS AND ART.

SOME ENGLISH CRITICISMS OF WHISTLER'S ART.

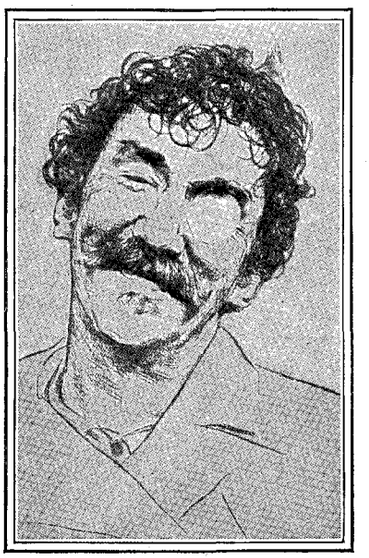
CONCERNING the work of the late James McNeill Whistler the English press supplies some interesting criticism. Not least illuminating is an exposition, in the London *Athenæum*, of the theory that lay behind his artistic methods—a theory which, according to *The Athenæum's* critic, tends to destroy the humanity of art. We read:

"There are certain things which are of the essence of the painter's craft, and whoever neglects these in order to point a moral, or to indulge a craving for cheap sentiment, or to satisfy an idle curiosity, is guilty, however unconsciously, of an imposture. It was these essential qualities of pictorial art that Mr. Whistler insisted on to a generation that demanded bribes to the intelligence and the emotions before it could pocket the insult of pictorial beauty.

"This is not to say that other artists of the time have not practised this, the most difficult, as it is the cardinal virtue for a modern artist. But with some of them—Mr. Watts, for instance—it has not been so critical a question, since they have ranged themselves more readily in line with contemporary ideas. But Mr. Whistler's mordant humor turned for him the vague idealism and the sentimental romanticism of his day to utmost ridicule. He found himself singularly alone in his generation, and his pugnacity and his bitterly satiric vein increased his isolation and his consciousness of his own superiority. Irritated at the incapacity of the public to recognize certain truths that were self-evident to him, he refused to persuade them, and took a vicious pleasure in being misunderstood; so that, tho severely critical of himself, he missed the boon of sympathetic criticism from outside—of adulation and contempt he had enough and to spare. Thus it came about that, in his hatred of the accursed thing—of the trappings in which art seeks to recommend itself to an inartistic public—Mr. Whistler threw over much that belongs to the scope of pictorial art, and narrowed unduly his view of its legitimate aims. Along with sentimentality, which he rightly saw was the bane of our age and country, he denounced all sentiment, all expression of mood in art, until he arrived at the astounding theory, enunciated in his 'Ten o'Clock,' that pictorial art consists in the making of agreeable patterns, without taking account of the meaning for the imagination of the objects represented by them—that, indeed, the recognition of the objects was not part of the game. The forms presented were to have no meaning beyond their pure sensual quality, and each patch of color was to be like a single musical note, by grouping which a symphony, as he himself called it, could be made. The fallacy of the theory lay in its overlooking the vast difference in their effects on the imagination and feelings between groups of meaningless color-patches and rhythmical groups of inarticulate sounds. As a protest it was, or might have been, valuable, since it emphasized that side of art which, when once realistic representation is attainable, tends to be lost sight of; but as a working theory for an artist of extraordinary gifts it was unfortunate, since it cut away at a blow all those methods of appeal which depend on our complex relations to human beings and nature; it destroyed the humanity of art. What Mr. Whistler could not believe is yet a truth which the history of art impresses, namely, that sight is rendered keener and more discriminating by passionate feeling—that the coldly abstract sensual vision which he inculcated is, in the long run, damaging to the vision itself, while the poetical vision increases the mere power of sight.

"Moreover, the painter himself could not act up to his own theories. As Mr. Swinburne pointed out at the time, he infringed them flagrantly by expressing in his portrait of his mother a tenderly filial piety which transcends the facts of an arrangement in black and gray. Still, on the whole, his theory colored his art, and led him to treat his sitters with an almost inhuman detachment. . . . There was something almost sublime in his inhuman devotion to the purely visible aspect of people, as of a great surgeon who will not allow human pity to obstruct the operations of his craft. To him people and things were but flitting shadowy shapes in the shifting kaleidoscope of phenomena—shapes which served no other purpose than in happy moments to adjust themselves into a harmonious pattern which he was there to seize.

"But, indeed, he reaped to the full the benefit of his detachment, for in an age when the works of man's hands were becoming daily uglier, less noble, and less dignified in themselves, he found a way to disregard the squalid utilitarianism which they expressed. If to him nothing was in itself noble or distinguished, neither was anything in itself common or unclean. Mean Chelsea slums, ignoble factories by the Thames, the scaffolding and *débris* of riverside activity, all might afford to his alert perception at a given moment the requisite felicitous concatenation of silhouettes and tones. This point of view he shared, of course, with other impressionists; but what was singular to him, what he scarcely shared even with Manet, to whom he owed so much, was the exquisite tact, the impeccable taste of his selections. To the public at large he appeared at times as an impostor, who would make them accept meaningless scribbles as works of fine art, and from the point of view of mere representation there was much that served no purpose in his work; but from the other point of view no artist was ever more scrupulous in what he rejected, more economical, or more certain of the means by which he attained his end. Every form, every tone, every note of color in his pictures, had passed the severest critical test—it could only be there for its perfect and just relation with every other element in the scheme. Nothing was allowed on merely utilitarian or representative grounds. Critical taste rather than creative energy was his supreme gift, and his task was that of a Greek vase painter, or—and he was the first to seize the likeness—that of a Japanese worker in lacquer. . . . . .



From the Etching by Mortimer Menpes.
THE LATE JAMES McNEILL WHISTLER.
Republished from *The Critic* by courtesy of Messrs. F. Keppel & Co.

"It was in Japan that Whistler soon learned to find the most congenial expression of that purely pictorial, that non-plastic view of things which suited his temperament, and under this influence his technique changed so that he learned to give to oil paint almost the freshness and delicacy of touch of the Japanese water-color on silk. The problem which he set himself, and which he solved most completely in the portrait of Miss Alexander, was how to give the complete relief and the solidity of tone of an oil painting together with this flower-like fragility and spontaneity—to give the sense that this undeniable and complete reality was created, like the blossom on a fan, in a moment, almost at a single stroke. It was a feat of pure virtuosity which only an Oriental could have surpassed, and it meant not only amazing nervous control, but also an untiring analysis of the appearances, a slow and laborious reduction of forms and tones to the irreducible minimum which alone was capable of such expression. In such works he pushed the self-denying art of concealing artifice to its utmost limits, and few can guess at the strenuous labor which underlies these easy productions. They have, too, a flawless and lacquer-like perfection of surface which was an entirely new beauty in oil painting, and which none of his pupils or imitators have understood or approximated to in the least. But such an acrobatic feat required a perfect functioning of the whole man which could not long be maintained. In his later pictures he lost much of his sense of beautiful quality, and his work suffered the decay which was inevitable to one who was not upheld by any generous imaginative impulse. The negative and critical side of his art ended by killing the source of its own inspiration. It was too much a matter of nerves, too little sustained by spiritual energies from within, which in some men can, by their continued development, supply the place, and more than cover the defects, of failing physical powers.

"Still in the achievements of his prime he will, we think, live as a great painter—above all, as a great protest and an amazing exception."

"E," writing in the London *Outlook*, emphasizes and seeks to

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explain the contrast in Whistler between the man and the artist. This writer further states that Whistler was "a strongly conservative influence in art," a finding directly at variance with the verdict of *The Athenæum*, as quoted above. We read:

"Painting as Whistler understood it was an absolutely undramatic art, and yet the dramatic sense in man must be fed; certain combative and destructive instincts can not be shut out from the main stream of a man's energy without a return swing of the pendulum. All painters I think must have felt this a little, and this is no doubt at the root of the exaggerated vivacity given by Mr. Whistler to a pose originally taken up as a convenient protection against a stupid world, and thus it has become possible for Whistler the poet, with his reverence for the tender delicacy of youth and the patient seriousness of age, with his love of great solemn spaces, of mystic twilights, of grave dawns, to be known to the newspaper-fed multitude as a bandier of rowdy repartee, a hunter after notoriety, a lover of strife, as everything, in fact, that at heart he was not. What is perhaps more astonishing is that there were found critics to read into his very painting the qualities which to the newspapers were his sole attraction, and to see there a flippant determination to be eccentric at any cost, blatant self-assertiveness, and the violence of the innovator.

"The truth is that, considering that he lived in and belonged to a period of artistic revolution, Whistler was a strongly conservative influence. In the very flush of discovery, when scientific investigation of the laws of light and color was rampant, he never hesitated in the conviction that science was nothing when compared with beauty, with harmony, or even with sentiment."

"C. L. H.," in *The Academy and Literature* (London), writes:

"Persistently he expressed beauty as seen through his own temperament, selected and arranged, and that beauty he found anywhere and everywhere. He never spared himself, either in his work or in fighting those who were opposed to his vision and method. He expressed in a few etched lines, or in a wonder of dim paint, sights that other men would have thought not paintable, or too difficult to essay. He was a silent pathbreaker who chose his own way, and the way was strange and untrodden."

According to *T. P.'s Weekly*, one simple thing about Whistler's art may be affirmed without hesitation: "He grasped the great truth that an artist ought to be the interpreter of his own generation to his own generation, and that his proper subjects lie not in the past, nor in the remote, nor in those things which are thought picturesque merely because they are strange, but in the streets, clothes, actions, and appearances of to-day."

THE MUSE IN THE SERVICE OF ALCOHOL.

IT was Karl Jutzkow, the German littérateur, who some years ago called a drinking-song of Scheffel "the poetry of the grunting hog." Somewhat politer in language, but equally sharp in spirit, is a protest against the use, or rather abuse, of the Muse in the service of drink and drinking, published by Otto von Teixner in the *Deutsche Monatsschrift*, No. 7, whence we quote the following:

"It is deeply to be deplored that such gifted writers of poetry as Scheffel, Julius Wolff, Rudolf Baumbach, Meyer, and others, have given their talents and their time to the exaggerated laudations of wine- and beer-drinking. They have idealized the drinking student and street bum, and in the beautiful forms of verse have made them attractive to the average reader. Not the evils of the habit, but the grotesque and mirth-provoking sides of wine-bibber and beer-toper they picture in verse and song. It does not take long for these drinking-songs to find their way into the song-books of the students and constitute their intellectual pabulum when they meet in their *Kneipes*. In these songs the abuse of alcoholic beverages is not only not condemned, but is even lauded, and the drunken man is a hero. How sentiments of this sort, coming from the pens of men who stand high in the literary annals of the country, will influence the immature mind of the pupils of the secondary schools and of the universities is only too apparent. What good will the warnings of the physicians and the preachings and moral teachings of the theologians do when the academic youth of the country is taught to regard drinking as the acme of student glory by the songs of the leading poets? It can be unhesitatingly declared that the terrible abuse of alcoholic drinks and the increase in drunkenness, particularly in university and school circles, and among the younger generation in general, are largely the result of the service which the Muse is now rendering at the altar of alcohol. Poetry and song should have higher ideas and ideals."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST

THE RED MAN AS MATERIAL.

"A VERY large part of the ferocity of the American aborigine," writes Mr. Hamlin Garland, "has arisen from the exigencies of New-World literature." From the beginning, he tells us, the red man has been represented on his diabolic rather than on his human side. "Even the explorers could not endure to tamely report him peaceful, nor the missionary recognize him as virtuous, for to do so were to make exploring altogether too easy and conversion of no avail." He has served as "material" for the writers of books and reports, and in being thus exploited, Mr. Garland maintains, he has met with scant justice in portrayal. To quote more fully (from *The Booklover's Magazine* for August):

"The explorer, the missionary, and the fictionist are each and every one working for a public, and their readers don't want a gentle, humane, pastoral, and peaceful native; they want a being whom it is a hardihood to discover, a danger to convert, and a glory to slaughter. And so, from Captain John Smith to Jack London, the red people of America have always had to take it.

"To the pilgrim fathers the savage was a child of the devil. To the tenderfoot Hollander, who settled New York, he was a vile cumberer of the earth which he longed to possess. To the Scotch-Irishman, who settled Kentucky, he was a ferocious beast to be hunted. And to Cooper, Sims, Bird, Webber, and a thousand others who followed them—the Cherokee or the Sioux was 'the enemy' who furnished the hero an opportunity to display his valor.

"Under these conditions you must not expect to gain any very clear notion of what a red family is like—for this 'fiend' has no family: he is merely stalking the woods to capture 'heroines' and clip locks of hair from temples of handsome young heroes. Occasionally he thrills a council, or in captivity makes a lofty appeal in language which only Ossian or Webster could have uttered off-hand; but these moments of comparative magnanimity only confuse the situation—they do not tell us what the red man really is when he is at home with his children.

"You would not expect a truthful picture of an Englishman from a French romancer in time of warfare. What can we hope to learn of the Winnebagos from those who go out against them with guns or a rival creed? . . . . . .

"It is curious to observe that even a friendly fictionist like Cooper is forced, from the very necessities of his tale, to traduce the other tribes while ennobling the one he happens to know—and this is a characteristic of many excellent books written since. It is necessary that the romance of adventure have an 'enemy,' and in order that the reader shall be blinded to the barbarism—the useless cruelty of the hero and his forces—the enemy is painted in the blackest colors so that the gentle soul who reads may say with a sigh at the end of a bloody chapter (wherein the native village is laid in ruin): 'Oh, well, they were so savage it's better so!' . . . .

"A very considerable exercise of the imagination is required for us to get even a Frenchman's point of view—how much more is required of the novelist who sets out to give the red man's conception of life and duty. Cooper honestly tried it, and he succeeded a great deal better than some of his later-day critics seem to understand. But the kind of novel which he elected to write defeated him—he was forced to be superficial and unjust to the Miamis in order to exalt his hero and the friendly Delawares.

"Many of those who came after Cooper lacked even his kindly interest in one particular tribe, and for the most part you will find in all this ruck of gory fiction only 'the painted, treacherous, whooping, gliding, gleaming-eyed antagonist.' He is the mark for the dead-shot, the 'wily' big game for 'Tim, the trailer,' the terror of the lovely maiden with an old English way of speech—always he is 'material.'

"All this would be harmless enough if the reader only understood that the novelist doesn't know anything about 'Injuns,' and

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couldn't use his knowledge if he did—but the gentle reader is a part of a great public, and reading this kind of thing leads to false notions of human life. Such fiction has helped to make the English-speaking peoples the most ruthless conquerors the world has ever seen, ruthless in the sense that they displace and destroy with large-hearted, joyous self-sufficiency, blotting out all manners, customs, religions, and governments which happen to differ from their own."

INSANITY ON THE STAGE.

DOES the representation of insanity on the stage lie within the field of legitimate art? Since the recent production, at the Garrick Theater, London, of a play by Mr. Bourchier, having insanity for its central motive, this question has stirred up some discussion among the critics of the drama. The London *Pilot* considers that the question in its broadest form runs thus, Is deformity, physical or mental, a proper subject for the stage? Put thus broadly, the same paper finds, the question can not be answered with a plain "Yes" or "No." We read further:

"It is a question of degree. On the physical side it would be absurd to protest against Richard III. or Triboulet, not only because they are a part of the classics, but because their defects are of a minor kind which does not cause horror or violent repulsion, and which, moreover, is not carried to extremes, is suggested as much as expressed. So blindness and deafness, if managed with discretion, are not objectionable, tho the latter seems only available for comic effects. M. Noirtier or Madame Raquin may also be permissible. On the mental side we would not miss Ophelia. Her plaintive croonings cause sympathy, not disgust. But to present a physical freak, for example, Richard Calmady, would, in any circumstances, be an outrage, and the case is scarcely less strong against a maniac, tho there are modifying conditions which demand careful attention.

"In the first place, if the madness is the outcome of events which have occurred in the course of the drama, or which are an essential part of the story, then its exhibition is, or may be, justified. Lear breaks down under the strain of disappointment and disillusion, Belvidera under sheer grief, Sir Giles under the rage of villainy defeated, Coupeau under the craving for alcohol, and so with many other characters; and tho with regard to some of them, perhaps, a description of the collapse without its actual presentation might be sufficient, in others it certainly would not. Observe that madness in these cases is usually confined to a single short scene—just enough to make clear what has happened. Lear is a great exception, and perhaps the length to which his madness is drawn out is due to the different estimation in which that affliction was held three centuries back.

"In the second place, where the madness is the result of a man's conduct, where it is the natural consequence of his follies or sins, its visible introduction is or may be warranted on didactic grounds. This saving clause covers a good half of the cases first mentioned, thus doubling their justification. Whether, as a fact, spectators consciously lay to heart the lessons of the dramatist-preacher may be doubted, but their indirect effect must often be great. The toper who watches Coupeau in the horrors may not formally resolve—'I will not go to the public-house to-night on my way home,' still less may he keep the resolution, if made; but the sight of the poor wretch, his utter degradation from health and comfort and a happy home, and all that makes life worth living, must work quietly for good in the minds of a considerable proportion. This didactic purpose is also the one excuse for such an incident as Charles Reade laid in the prison scene of 'Its Never too Late to Mend.' The same holds true where the dramatist deals with gambling or any other popular evil. But it does not, therefore, follow that all evils are fit subjects for the stage. The novelist has a wider range than the dramatist, just as there are medical subjects which could not with decency or propriety be treated in a lecture open to the general public. Things may be read in private by the fireside which, however true and profitable to be known, ought not to be placed before a miscellaneous audience, the vast majority of whom are necessarily uneducated in the subject, and, therefore, unfit to receive them. . . . . .

"The business of the stage is to hold the mirror up to nature. If the phrase be taken in its right sense, that is true. But it does not follow that *all* nature should be so reflected. Art selects. Surely every one will concede that there are mysteries of the hospital unfit for the public gaze. Amputation is a process through which a large number of patients pass every month, yet to represent it would be horrible. Shut out from the common eye in real life, it is equally shut out from the stage. Just so is a lunatic asylum concealed from the world, and its representation in the theater is equally forbidden by a law that has but to be stated in order to be understood."

Referring to certain plays which approach the subject of insanity from a comic point of view, the writer marvels "how any one in an age of boasted education and progress can be found ignorant enough to laugh at the saddest of human ills." "Yet here again," he continues, "it may readily be admitted that there are possible differences of degree, and that where the mental aberration goes no further than a mere fad or a harmless eccentricity it may be made legitimately amusing."

THE HISTORICAL NOVEL FROM AN HISTORIAN'S VIEW-POINT.

ACCORDING to Prof. J. M. Vincent, whose specialty is history in Johns Hopkins University, "true art demands that real historical personages and events shall form the background, not the players and the plot, of historical fiction." He discovers no objection to the presentation of a fanciful plot in the dress, scenery, and dialect of a former age, nor to the description of historic scenes, at court or council, or on the battle-field, which may serve as a background for the destiny of the imaginary characters. "But the line ought to be drawn," he maintains, "at the introduction of prominent historical figures as speaking personages in the novel." Here, he thinks, distortion, greater or less, is bound to come in, it being "impossible to provide interviews and conversation conformable to a fictive plot without putting words in the mouths of historical characters which they never uttered or did not speak in the given connection." We read further (in *The Booklover's Magazine* for August):

"Eminent examples of transgression are easy to find. Walter Scott brings Queen Elizabeth and Leicester to the front of the stage in 'Kenilworth.' Imaginary conversation is put into their mouths, altho the sentiments expressed are quite consistent. In 'Woodstock' the adventures of Charles II. are acted in person, not only with fictive words, but with an entire change of scene from that of the true history. In the more artistic of Scott's works, however, the actual personages appear more by description and less in dramatic form. In 'The Talisman' the history of the third crusade is totally deranged to suit the purposes of the writer, and King Richard I. constantly plays a talking part.

"So it goes on, from Alfred the Great to President Garfield, the authors priding themselves on what the theologians call the 'historicity' of their work. Abraham Lincoln is made to participate in the affairs of a youth otherwise unknown to fame. This not simply by way of description, but by conversation with the hero and with others in fictitious situations in the usual Lincolnesque dialect. In the effort to make the story seem true the Freeport episode of Lincoln's senatorial campaign is related with great circumstantiality, in fact, almost identically as found in Miss Tarbell's 'Life of Lincoln.' At the same time words are put into Lincoln's mouth which are acknowledged to be fictitious, but are supposed to be characteristic. Such is the source of all myth.

"General Grant furnishes the title and fills a prominent rôle in a recent tale of love and war. His character is painted sympathetically, but this great man is made to talk invented words to invented characters for the sake of a love-story. It gives one the same feeling as when the lion-tamer brings out the patriarch of the desert, and makes that venerable king of beasts jump through hoops and do stunts on milking stools.

"Two results may be expected from this sort of thing. One class of readers will always associate true historical characters with untrue incidents. Another class will revolt against the author for the transparency of his literary tricks.

"It is perhaps idle to suggest that the fiction writer has some

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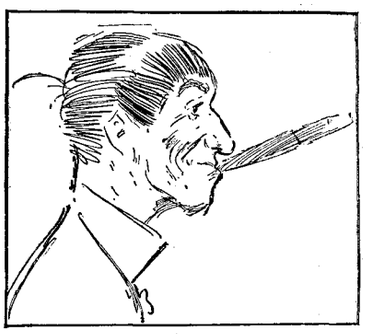
responsibility for the history he presents, but he should at least have some regard for his art. It is not high creative art to pick out prominent figures in history and make them say 'Yes' and 'No,' and repeat their well-worn *bons mots* in imaginary assemblies. This is the art seen every day in the nursery when the child cuts out her sheet of printed dolls, sets them on imaginary furniture, and furnishes each member of the paper party in turn with conversation. In works of fiction quotations from famous speeches, or the repetition of famous scenes with kings and statesmen as actors, are alien decorations—the art of the stencil plate.

"There is a place for the historical novelist; but if he wishes to show true inventive genius let him create, not borrow, his characters. Let his fictive personages be so described and so speak that they shall reflect the very image of the age in which they move. Let the passions and ambitions of the human race be depicted in the language and the garb of every century since the world began, and historians and the reading world alike will join in the applause."

DEATH OF A GREAT PICTORIAL HUMORIST.

"BLACK-AND-WHITE art is summed up in two words—Phil May." In this sentence the late Mr. Whistler once delivered his judgment on the work of the great graphic humorist whose death was announced on the fifth of this month. Phil May—as the London *Outlook* remarks, "no one dreamed of prefixing a 'Mr.'"—was born in Leeds, England, in 1864. His death at the age of thirty-nine, in the prime of his productivity, is regarded as a serious loss to the world of art. *Harper's Weekly*, commenting on the occurrence within a month of the deaths of Henley, Whistler, and Phil May, all three men of conspicuous individuality both of character and accomplishment, states that while Whistler had lived his life fairly out, and Henley at fifty-four had expressed himself reasonably fully, "from May twenty or thirty years more of work seemed fairly due, and it was work of a sort and quality that the world never gets enough of."

In bare outline the artist's life story, condensed from the statements of the press, is as follows. As a mere boy he was placed in a lawyer's office, which he deserted to join a traveling theatrical company. During this time he was constantly striving toward expression with the pencil. Emigrating to Australia, he found employment for three years on the Sydney *Bulletin*, and in the service of that paper further developed an early talent for caricature. When he returned to England, his reputation as a draftsman had preceded him. In 1895 he was summoned to succeed Du Maurier on the staff of *Punch*. During the World's Fair he visited the United States as correspondent for the London *Graphic*. A list of his publications includes "The Parson and the Painter" (1891), "Phil May's Annual" (from 1892), "Guttersnipes," and "Phil May's Sketch Book" (1896). His personal appearance, the New York *Times* remarks, was known to thousands through his own clever sketches of himself. "Spare and pale," we are told, "with his hair cut short and combed over his forehead in a bang, he was not exactly the very long and lean individual into which he exaggerated himself."



PHIL MAY.
Drawn by Himself.
From "Guttersnipes," Harper & Brothers.

The New York *Sun* speaks of Phil May as "the famous pen-and-ink delineator of London's 'rag-and-tatterdom,'" and the Philadelphia *Ledger* characterizes him as "a Whistler of the slums." We read that he chose his types largely from the crowded slums of London's East End, because it seemed to him that life there was more sincere and gave greater play for his sense of humor. He approached his subject, we are told by J. Wertheimer (in the Boston *Transcript*), essentially as a humorist rather than as a satirist. This writer further states, in regard to Phil May's artistic methods, that he employed great economy of means to produce his effects; and in the New York *Times* we read: "At bottom his art was like that of Whistler, who braved the reproaches of those who like highly finished work, and in practise as well as theory insisted on leaving out the parts of a picture the ordinary imagination supplies and concentrating his craftsmanship on the important." *The Post* (New York) says:

PHIL MAY.
Another Sketch by Himself.
From "Guttersnipes," Harper & Brothers.

"He had just that touch of exaggeration which marks the true caricaturist, or the great draftsman for that matter, and he saw his rather sordid world much as it likes to take itself—with a wink. He belongs in that distinguished line of English draftsmen with the pen, of which Charles Keene is the consummate example, who have shown an almost national genius for the swift delineation of character by the simplest means. A comedian or a great artist Phil May certainly was not. Of complicated situations he had rather little understanding, and his best work lay in a kind of deft and humorous portraiture of individual cockney types. But within its limitations his art was perfect. That master of the grotesque, Jacques Callot, would have recognized him as a peer. His untimely death is a matter of real regret, for he was one of the few accomplished illustrators of a time in which illustration is no less copious than mediocre."

The London *Outlook* tells us something about the place of this artist in the estimation of the English public, and finds a resemblance between his personality and that of Carlo Pellegrini. We read:

"The place occupied by Phil May in the esteem of the great laughter-loving public was unique. His costers and 'donahs,' his street children, his cheeky errand-boys, his belated roysterers, his policemen, and the rest, are familiar to tens of thousands who do not regularly 'take in *Punch*.' This was an enormous triumph, with a spice of mystery added. Not perhaps much mystery after all, tho, because there are such things as newsvenders' shop windows, to say nothing of well-thumbed numbers of Mr. Punch's miscellany on the table of every well-appointed restaurant and every greasy eating-house. There it was that Phil May met his weekly constituency. Tenniel and Leech and Du Maurier had each, so to speak, a public of his own; but the great black-and-white humorist who died on Wednesday possessed gifts that went straight home to nearly every one. In this respect he resembled Charles Keene.

"Phil May, of course, was a thorough Bohemian. There was Bohemianism in his blood; his early training, his associations, his natural tastes all united to stamp him with the attributes of that nebulous land whose central point is within a stone's throw of Aldwych. It is curious, tho, that while his art was preeminently English, his Bohemianism was of the French order. Had circumstances placed him in Paris as a child, instead of among the show-folk of Leeds, he would have been a typical boulevardier. There were many points in common between him and that astonishing Italian caricaturist, Carlo Pellegrini ('Ape'): the same childish irresponsibility, absence of affectation, and proneness to undervalue his own rare abilities being the most prominent. Both, too, tho schooled in adversity, even actual privation, were entirely ignorant of the value of money."

The Academy (London) describes in the following words Phil May's "toilsome method which resulted in such an amazing appearance of ease":

"He would first make the most careful drawing, with every de-

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tail filled in. Then over the whole he would place a thin sheet of tissue paper, and having seen what was necessary to the purpose and what could be omitted, he began the process of elimination. Any elaboration was finally confined to a single point in the picture; for May's theory was that when you looked, say, at a man's face, you saw but that single point in detail, the rest was but a dash of line."

From *Harper's Weekly* (August 22) we quote as follows:

"Most people knew Phil May's drawings were good; everybody that liked fun liked the fun in them. . . . He put his lines in the right place to express what he had in mind. That is about all there is in drawing, but it is difficult. Some men can place their lines pretty well, but have nothing very interesting in their minds, and others, like Thackeray, have such interesting minds that their pictures succeed in spite of defects in technique. Phil May had highly interesting and amusing things to communicate, and a surpassing gift of pictorial discourse. What Du Maurier did for English polite life, May did for English low life. He was a great economist of lines, wasted none, and got his effects with the least possible ink shed. His style of drawing he perfected during a three years' engagement to draw for the Sydney (Australia) *Bulletin*, the presses of which could successfully print only the simplest and clearest pictures."

Turning back to a magazine article published in 1897, from the pen of Mr. M. H. Spielman, we read of Phil May:

"He has not the dramatic invention of Gillray, nor even of Cruikshank; his view of life, beside that of Leech, is narrow enough; but as an artist in the highest sense of technique and mastery of line he is head and shoulders above them all. The artistic instinct is strong within him; chiaro-oscuro—that is to say, balance of light and shade—composition, dignity, and sweep of line, are his in the most extraordinary degree; and governing them all, and directing them into a series of drawings which are gaining him an imperishable name, are the geniality, tender-heartedness, and pity, and withal an innate modesty, which have infused into his work the spirit of humanity that has placed the artist close beside Charles Keene himself."

There have been many instances of men who have won fame along the lines in which their gifts lay, who have nevertheless carried through life a perverse ambition for achievement in an art other than their own. It is said of Phil May that had he been given his choice he would have preferred fame as an actor.

THE BOY IN FICTION.

JULIA R. TUTWILER contrasts the "sanity of imagination and freedom from artificial standards" which characterize the Boy in recent fiction with the "spurious realism and sham convention" with which he was portrayed in books of the "Sandford and Merton" type. The Boy in Fiction, the writer tells us, has evolved from the moral prig, the educational prig, and the artificial young bravo, into a representative of national standards and ideals. We read further (in *Gunton's Magazine* for August):

"In America, Sidney Lanier and Howard Pyle have taken the lead in releasing boys from the bondage of false ideals of heroic adventure. Miss Alcott was one of the first American writers who dared to make boys and girls human. . . . . .

"Pluck, patriotism, energy, loyalty, independence, and uncompromising revolt from moral priggishness and conventional sentiment are the national ideals of character which the English and the American Boy in Fiction stand for to-day. Gallegher, Lew and Jakin, Aldrich's Bad Boy, Tom Sawyer, Pony Baker, Harvey Cheyne, Dan Disko, and Stalky and Co., are not always conservative members of society and are often far from comfortable to live with; but, as varying as the degrees of social position, of opportunity and environment they represent, they are thoroughly human and national in their translation of life's obligations, their desire for life's adventures, their pursuit of life's pleasures, and in the energy with which they devote themselves, in turn, to each.

"The importance of the Boy in Fiction may be estimated by the fact that authors who have written and who do write presumably for their peers can not elude his—is it fascination or pugnacious assertiveness?—that other writers of unusual gifts of satire and characterization have reached their highest plane of achievement in him; and that he is the inspiration of one of the most remarkable creations of fiction. The York children—Clive, Crossjay Patterne, Kit, Johnnie Mortimer, Grayshaw, and Little Lord Fauntleroy—are only scattered names of a list that might easily be extended far beyond the limits of this paper; Miss Daskam's 'Little God and Dicky' is a complete and perfectly finished whole; and 'Sentimental Tommy' is at once the Boy and the genius portrayed by genius. He and Dicky are sundered by age, gifts, class, and nationality; one is strong, meat for his elders, the other the milk of babes and sucklings, but each one is irresistibly and inevitably a Boy.

"The phraseology of the Boy in Fiction has changed as radically as the Boy has, and indicates as radical a change in literary form as in the moral idea, which is only another way of saying that this change is in the people who write about the boy, not in the real boy himself. If we may depend upon oral tradition and all written tradition—except the Story for Children—he was very much then what he is now, and far, very far, removed from Miss Edgeworth's portrait of him:

"'There was a little boy whose name was Frank. He had a father and mother who were very kind to him; and he loved them; he liked to talk to them, he liked to walk with them, and he liked to be with them. He liked to do what they asked him to do; and he took care not to do what they desired him not to do. When his father or mother said to him, "Frank, shut the door," he ran directly and shut the door. When they said to him, "Frank, do not touch that knife," he took his hands away from the knife, and did not touch it. He was an obedient little boy.'"

NOTES.

A NEW publication called *The Papyrus*, a little magazine of the chap-book order, has entered the field. Its cover bears the sub-title "A Magazine of Individuality." It is edited by Michael Monahan and published at Mount Vernon, N. Y.

"I QUESTION whether Thoreau really cared for nature," writes Jeannette Barbour Perry in the August *Critic*. He cared for "chipmunks, and pine-needles, and the honk of geese, and alder bushes," the writer admits; "but for nature, who holds the chipmunks and pine-needles and alders in her lap, he seems to have cared little—as little as for human beings, those cumberers of the ground." We read further: "He presents the spectacle of the most extraordinary student of nature civilization has known, going through life indifferent to the charm of nature. He walked the woods an aggregation of sight, hearing, taste, touch, smell—blind in his spirit, deaf to the harmony about him."

"ONE by one the novelists of the old school are dropping away from us," comments *The Academy and Literature* (London), *à propos* of the death of Mr. B. L. Farjeon. "Mr. Farjeon," *The Academy* tells us, "was a disciple of Dickens; but Dickens, the master, remains new, while his literary disciples have a curious air of age; they seem, in a way, to predate their great forerunner." We read further: "Mr. Farjeon saw much of life—as gold-digger, as reporter, as editor—but his experience did not seem to add much depth to his work. Perhaps tradition was too much for him, as a deliberately assumed tradition usually is. He did some sound work, but his first story, 'Grif,' was probably his best."

MR. GEORGE HIBBARD discovers a new literature in process of development, born of the needs of modern advertising. In *The Booklovers' Magazine* he writes: "The modern advertisement is worth looking at, whether it is the sounding proclamation of some big corporation, with facts and figures both weighty and impressive, or the light eye-catching notice of some simple trade or contrivance. All forms of literary composition find place in the advertising pages: history, story, verse. Many advertisements measure up to the test of good literature. In truth there is often an uncommon amount of character in them. A word here or a phrase there is often singularly vivid as 'local color,' and behind many an advertisement it is possible to see a vigorous personality. Nor are there lacking in this new literature qualities of humor, both intentional and unintentional. One generation writes an epic, another an advertisement; and who shall say that one manifestation is not as important as the other."

THE New York *Evening Post* takes exception to the charge of literary snobbishness which Prof. Brander Matthews brings against those who employ such plurals as *criteria*, *indices*, and *foci* (see LITERARY DIGEST, August 15). We read: "Professor Matthews seems to proceed on the theory that we borrow these words exclusively in the singular, and then pluralize them, either pedantically with the foreign termination, or naturally with the English. As a matter of fact, men think as spontaneously in the plural as in the singular. While the nouns that are troubling Professor Matthews were still recognized as distinctly foreign, they were borrowed and used in the plural as well as the singular, and with some of them the plural form is distinctly the more familiar, as in the case of *alumni*, *bacteria*, *data*. If there is any room for an affected display of knowledge in the case of many of these words, it is in the use not of the universally familiar foreign form of the plural ending, but of the almost entirely unknown English form. We venture that not many *alumnuses* of Columbia have ever heard the words *thesises* or *bacteriums*, even in their association with Professor Matthews. If it be pedantry to avoid such disagreeable forms and go on using those with which common usage has rendered us familiar, then by all means let us be pedantic."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

HIGH SPEED AND THE PUBLIC SAFETY.

SOME words on this subject that may be heeded because they are spoken with calmness and with the assurance born of perfect knowledge are contained in an article contributed by Dr. Louis Bell, the eminent electrician, to *The Electrical Review* (August 15). Dr. Bell treats the matter from the standpoint of speed. A given speed means a certain zone of danger and demands a certain degree of control. Motormen are not taught to infer the last two things from the first. What is the cause of accidents due to high speed in trolley-cars and automobiles? Says Dr. Bell, taking up first the case of the trolley-car:

"The ostensible causes are very various, but when gone carefully over and classified they simmer down to one exceedingly simple proposition, viz., the car was not under the control that its speed and the proximity of possible obstacles demanded. The actual cause of this lack of control may be various; in rare—very rare—instances the brakes fail through a definite fault; more commonly they fail because they have not been properly tested and inspected; the motorman may have been coasting recklessly or may have been racing up to a blind curve in the opinion that nothing could be beyond it. In the writer's opinion, however, these collisions occur generally not through sheer carelessness in inspecting or operating the equipment, but through perhaps equally culpable ignorance as to the real meaning of proper control. Most fast interurban cars are kept in first-class operating order, supplied with good brakes and manned by sober and intelligent crews, who would not wittingly take what they believed to be long chances.

"But not one motorman in twenty fully realizes the length of the dangerous space in front of his car or knows from experience what actual space is required for stopping the car at the various speeds at which he is wonted to run. Until this knowledge is generally disseminated and acted upon the present epidemic of collisions will continue. The dangerous space of a car is the distance required at any speed for stopping after the brakes are set. This distance obviously increases with the speed and weight of the car and with any unfavorable condition of the track, and it is mainly the increased speed and weight that are responsible for the added dangers that have come with modern fast interurban cars. The actual length of the dangerous space under service conditions is so much greater than is popularly supposed that collisions can and do occur when the motormen believe themselves entirely safe. After the wreck there is a complaint that the brakes did not hold, whereas the fact is that they did hold all that could reasonably be expected, but were simply incapable of the task set before them."

The case of the automobile, altho not exactly the same, is quite comparable, Dr. Bell thinks. He writes:

"The automobile has far less dangerous space, based on braking capacity, than the electric car, and it also can readily turn out for other vehicles. On the other hand, it has generally far greater capacity for speed and is run at higher speed in far more dangerous circumstances. The writer firmly believes that the automobile has come to stay and that it should be fairly treated and given reasonable encouragement. Nevertheless, it is only too obvious that it is often operated so recklessly that it is a grave menace to other occupants of the highways. A legal speed limit is fixed for automobiles, but everybody knows that most such vehicles are deliberately intended for far higher speeds and run above the legal limit customarily and intentionally. Furthermore, in careful hands they can do this safely and without inconvenience to anybody. A skilfully handled machine at twenty or twenty-five miles an hour is far less dangerous than one in reckless hands at half such speed, but unhappily the careful handling is frequently at the lower speed and the criminal recklessness at the higher. . . . . .

"It is utterly silly to prate about the spirit of the times demanding more liberal speeds, and to cite electric-cars as justification. The fast automobile is not a common carrier nor a public convenience. It is and is likely to remain a private vehicle used for pleasure by a few tenths of a per cent. of the population. The automobile as a practical working vehicle for ordinary purposes will involve no serious speed questions. A speed limit of fifteen miles an hour, enforced, as just noted, would probably be actually a good thing for the progress of the art, tending to the development of useful vehicles capable of running long distances under load, and eliminating most of the objectionable characters who would abandon the sport if kept to moderate speed.

"From the standpoint of public safety, one of the most serious matters is the insuring of automobilists by casualty companies against damages resulting from killing or injuring their fellow travelers. If this practise continues the risks even at moderate speeds will be greatly increased. It comes as near to putting a premium on criminal carelessness as anything well can. The only proper rejoinder is to make a special criminal statute to cover injuries inflicted by vehicles of all sorts due to carelessness of the driver or his master if a cooccupant of the vehicle. A moderate term in the penitentiary for a few offenders would settle the present difficulties more speedily than anything else, and the average jury can be trusted to convict the criminally reckless and release the innocent. Fines are worse than useless against the offenders, particularly if insured, but imprisonment would not be a nice thing to contemplate. A proper statute of this sort would render a speed limit almost needless, or at least would allow a much higher limit than at present without increasing the danger of accidents. Finally, there ought to be a statute settling a proper rule of the road for vehicles of various sorts, based on the same sort of common-sense requirements as the marine rules in universal use. Our present rules fail in not including the contingencies arising from enormous differences of speed, weight, and general managing ability. The automobile is a menace to safety only when recklessly used, and regulations concerning it should be aimed at recklessness, and not made to inflict petty annoyances on the law-abiding."

ARE THERE FISH IN THE DEAD SEA?

THIS is a question of fact that ought to be easily settled, but apparently there is a difference of opinion in the matter. Émile Maison writes in *Cosmos* an article on the subject which we condense as follows:

The prevalent error, according to which the water of this interior sea is quiet and incapable of agitation, seems to have arisen from the name that it has retained for centuries. . . . This error should no longer exist, now that trustworthy travelers have told us of the huge waves that break on its shores during storms.

The retention of the primitive name [Dead Sea] is due to the fact, which is perfectly certain and well known, that no living creature—neither fish, crustacean, nor mollusk—can live in its waters, with the exception of certain inferior organisms . . . This fact is attested by the death of the fish carried in by the Jordan, whose bodies serve as food for the birds that fly over the lake in violation of tradition.

Accordingly I was surprised the other day to read in a well-known journal of natural science the following note under the heading "The Stocking of the American Salt Lakes with Fish":

"Up to the present the Dead Sea has been regarded as wanting in fish; the saltness of its waters has seemed to preclude the development of animal life. But fish have now been discovered, in other salt lakes, in the neighborhood of the streams that flow into it. So the United States Fish Commission has taken the necessary measures to introduce more than a million of shad fry into the Great Salt Lake of Utah. As the affluents reduce the density of the water to a great distance from their mouths, it is hoped that the fish will become easily acclimated and that they will go up the tributaries to spawn."

Now since the fish carried down by the Jordan are asphyxiated when they have scarcely reached the Dead Sea, how can the fish of the other tributary streams be acclimated in this furnace? The water boils at 105° C. [221° F.], and the magnesium chlorid gives it a detestable taste. Add the chlorids of sodium and calcium and then bromid to taste, and perhaps we may realize that even salt-water fish can not live in such an element, tho it is perfectly limpid.

A bath in Dead-Sea water enables one to realize the difference in density between this water and that of seas in general or that of fresh-water lakes. Eggs float in it. The human body being lighter than the water of the Dead Sea, swimming in it is difficult, the head alone tending to sink in the water.

At any rate, if the Mormons, or rather the Americans, who have undertaken to stock the Utah lake have been inspired by the example of the Dead Sea, what a strange delusion truly! Some

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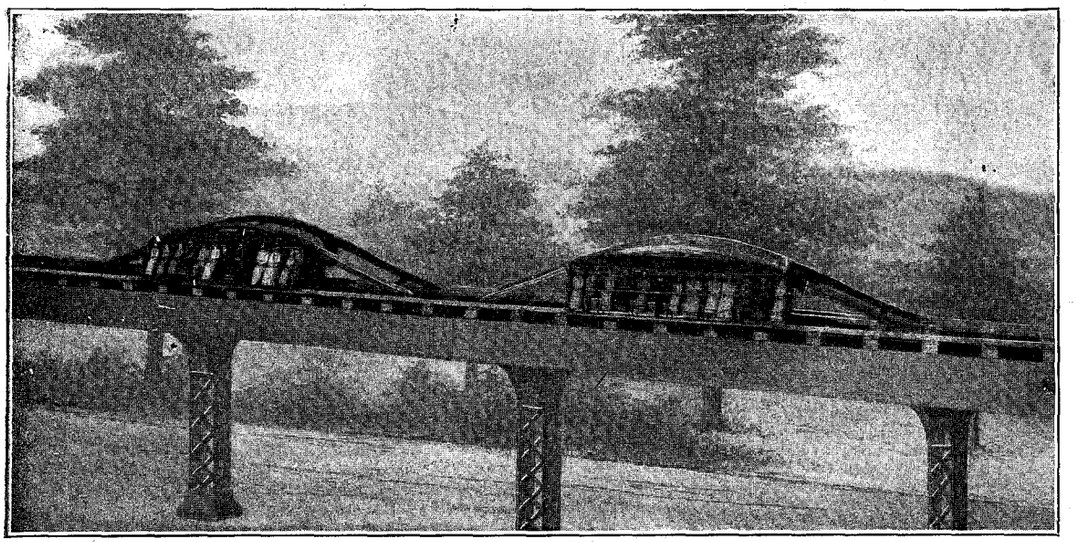


THE CARS JUST BEFORE IMPACT.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

one, doubtless, standing on the banks of the Jordan, has naively thought that the fishes caught in this river, tho the shad is unknown there, were fishes that had ascended the stream from the Dead Sea. It was but a simple April-fool fish [*poisson d'Avril*] at which a respectable scientist has bitten.

As for the fishes of the Jordan, tho I have never cast a line therein, I imagine that they are not especially different from those of the Seine or the Marne.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A RAILROAD COLLISION FOR PLEASURE.

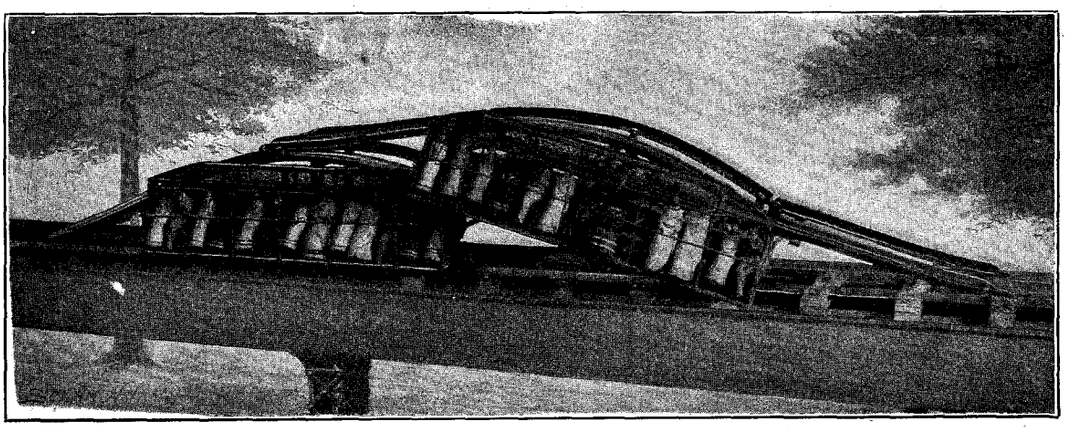
THE latest thing in the amusement line, if we are to believe a contributor to *The Scientific American* (August 15), is a head-on railway collision between cars loaded with passengers. The colliding cars, however, are to be so constructed that one passes directly over the other on rails fastened to its roof, so that there is no shock and no damage, the "thrill" being probably confined to the fraction of a second before the cars meet. Apparently the plan has not yet been carried out, but doubtless we shall soon have the pleasure of seeing it at seaside resorts with the "loop-the-loop," the "shoot-the-shute," and all the rest of the ingenious mechanical devices that abound in such places. Says the author of the article above mentioned:

"This apparatus is intended to furnish the delightfully horrible experience of a head-on collision, without, however, killing or maiming the passengers who are seated in the railway cars employed. The railway system by means of which this end is attained is the invention of . . . a New York electrical engineer. His system is remarkable chiefly for the daring conception which it expresses and for the exceptional skill shown in devising mechanism absolutely safe in its operation. . . . A single track is used, on which railway cars are caused to travel, either in the same or opposite directions. When one car meets another, it simply rides over the roof of the opposing car on specially provided rails, gently rolls down on the other side upon the track, and proceeds upon its way as if it had never left the road-bed.

"The cars, altho they run upon wheels, are really traveling bridges with overhanging compartments for the accommodation of passengers. Over the framed structure of the cars thus constituted an arched track is carried, securely fastened to the car and serving the purpose of providing a road-bed for the colliding car. This superimposed track is built in accordance with well-understood principles of bridge construction. The outer ends of each superimposed track are designed to form with the surface of the roadway an overhead switch provided with specially formed pilots and with a horizontal axis and a vertical axis. Upon each horizontal axis the respective outer portions of the arched track can swing vertically, and upon the vertical axis the track can swing to a limited extent from side to side. The pilots of the superimposed track are automatic in their operation. When they strike the car ahead, they immediately travel up the inclined superimposed way of that car, thereby guiding the car to which they are themselves attached. After the superimposed car has passed over the car below it, the rear pilot, as it descends, will be lifted and will gradually drop by gravity to the road-bed.

"As our illustrations show, the forward ends of the pilots of the superimposed tracks are provided with rollers and skids which are so designed that one car shall mount the other without shock. The skids gently ride up the inclined track of the car ahead and sufficiently elevate the rollers of the pilots to permit them to run upon the superimposed narrow-gage track without jar. The car itself follows with a motion equally as gentle. In actual practise cars of 11 feet 6 inches in length will be employed, the extreme length being 43 feet.

"The passengers will find accommodations in the car bodies arranged along each side of the traveling structure, and provided with a removable roof and sides in order to permit ready means of ingress and egress. The top of the rail is only 6 feet above the base rail. In actual practise the cars will be run at a speed of about 10 to 15 miles an hour and will be caused to collide at about 8 miles an hour, which will be quite sufficient for amusement pur-



THE OVERRIDING CAR ON THE DESCENT.
Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

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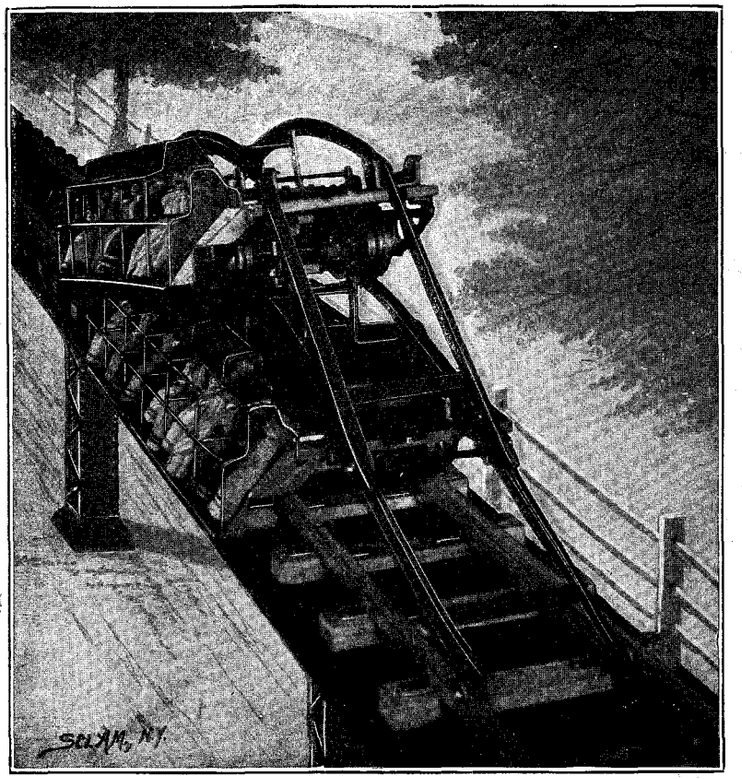
poses. The inclined tracks with which each car is provided form a gradient of 25 per cent. The actual power to mount such a grade is probably less than that required to send many a railway train around a sharp curve. . . . The motorman is to take his seat on the roof of each car at about the middle, at which point he will have a clear view of the track ahead and behind him. When in operation, a central slot will be used through which a plow works, which will take up the current for transmission to the motor. The rails will be used as a return."



AFTER THE COLLISION. THE ONE CAR RIDING OVER THE OTHER.

Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION OF RADIUM.

THAT the radiation from radium has a powerful irritant effect on living tissue has been known ever since its discovery, one of the first facts established being the ability of a small piece, carried in the pocket, to inflict a serious burn. Some French physiologists have now been adding to our knowledge of this property by experiments on the growth and development of animal life as affected by radium. Their results are thus described in *La Nature* (May 30) by M. Jean Bruner. Says this writer:

"M. George Bohn, with the advice of Messrs. Curie and Giard, has recently made a large number of experiments whose results are very interesting. His investigations were on the tadpoles of the common toad and of frogs. The experiment consisted in placing the tadpoles in a little tank containing a thin layer of water, on which floated a tube containing a few centigrams of radium bromid. The tadpoles remained in the tank from three to six hours, and afterward their development was watched as compared with that of other tadpoles not subjected to the rays of radium. It was noticed that the tadpole of the toad, after such exposure, suffered a decrease in rate of growth. With the frog tadpoles the results obtained were much more curious; with individuals eight days old the radium acted immediately and produced monstrosities; with younger individuals there was no immediate action, but at the moment of transformation into frogs the same monstrosities were produced. A bend formed just behind the head, the skin being folded in a very exaggerated fashion.

"M. Bohn also exposed transformed frogs to the action of radium, and the result was a retardation of growth. The rays thus have an influence on the growth of tissues and of organisms, and we see from these experiments that exposure to the rays communicates to the tissues new properties that manifest themselves when the activity of these tissues increases.

"M. Bohn believes that these facts may be brought into relation with other well-known phenomena. The exposure of a caterpillar to colored light produces the same coloration in the pupa; likewise the fecundating element may influence the chromatin of the ovule and communicate to the egg and to the organism that grows from it properties that often show themselves much later (paternal resemblance).

"How do the radium rays act to produce the phenomena that we have indicated? We may reasonably think that the rays act on the substance whose activity determines assimilation and consequently growth; that is to say, on the chromatin.

"In a second series of experiments, M. Bohn subjected to the influence of radium rays about eight thousand eggs, fertilized and unfertilized, of a variety of sea-urchin. Normally these eggs divide and form a spherical membrane, the 'blastula'; in a second phase, called 'gastrulation,' a digestive cavity appears; then the 'gastrula' changes into a larva called 'pluteus.' The fertilized egg exposed to the rays of radium gives a blastula, but this never changes into a gastrula. If the blastula has been exposed about forty minutes to the rays, the segmentation is hastened; if the exposure has been longer, it is retarded. If gastrulas are exposed, the development stops and the more perfectly as the exposure has been longer. Finally, if we expose to the rays a gastrula advanced in development, the 'pluteus' obtained is small and shrunken, and has not, as in ordinary development, arms for swimming. Finally, if we expose the reproductive elements to the action of the radium, they are killed, while unfertilized eggs become more susceptible of fertilization; some of them (four per cent.) even develop by parthenogenesis.

"These experiments confirm the first series. The rays of radium act on the chromatin of the cell-nucleus, increasing or destroying its activity according to the duration of exposure. These facts are very curious from the physiological standpoint, and it is possible that they may throw light on certain problems of biology."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS THERE A SIXTH SENSE?

SO many "sixth senses" have been discovered and demonstrated—at least to the satisfaction of their upholders—that if physiology should accept a fraction of them they would raise the number to nearer a whole dozen than a half-dozen. Of course the matter is largely one of grouping or subdivision. Speaking broadly, all senses are modifications of the sense of touch; and, on the other hand, the specialized sense of touch, as we now understand it, can be divided into several others. One of the proposed "sixth senses" is based on the asserted fact that if a person be seated with the eyes bandaged and a large object be brought close to the face, it is possible not only to distinguish the fact of the presence of such an object, but frequently also its size and shape. Not many years ago an Italian scientist, Spallanzani, found that the flight of bats was not in the least interfered with by blinding them, and that their power to avoid objects was as complete as if they still were in possession of their sense of sight, which would seem to imply the possession of a very acute sense of this kind by these animals. Dr. Émile Javel, of the French Academy of Medicine, who has been blind for several years, has recently published a pamphlet in which he seeks, as a result of experiments among the blind, to demonstrate the existence of a "sixth sense" of this nature. Says an editorial writer in the Washington *Times* (July 27):

"It is well known, for instance, that the blind almost invariably assert that the seat of the sensation is principally in the forehead.

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Some attribute the sensation to air pressure, a theory which Dr. Javel rejects because the perception on the part of the blind is clearer when they approach an object slowly than when they approach it rapidly. Some believe that this perception is a result of the tympanum acting as a receiver without distinctively auditive sensations having taken place.

"Dr. Javel himself believes that it may be the skin which is affected by radiation of a special order. There exist obscure rays that the eyes can not perceive, yet which can affect the tactual sense, and the smallest thermic variation may be utilized by the mind to reveal the presence of objects.

"The nature of the phenomena observed so far is too obscure, probably, to admit of any scientific deductions of great value being made at present. Even Dr. Javel would not be surprised, perhaps, if the phenomena observed were, after all, capable of being explained by the presence of the five senses known, without admitting the existence of a sixth."

Laying Bricks by Machinery.—A new machine for laying bricks, or rather for adjusting them after they have been laid by hand, has been invented by John Henry Knight, of Barfield, England. The machine does all the skilled labor, and all the necessary hand work is the spreading of the mortar and the placing of the bricks roughly upon it. We translate the following description from *Cosmos* (Paris):

"The work is divided among three men. The first spreads a bed of mortar, the second lays the bricks simply side by side, leaving a small space between them, and the machine then gives them their correct position, and thus does all the expert work. All the necessary movements are executed by it in a perfectly automatic manner, the third workman, who runs it, having only to turn a handle.

"The machine rolls on a horizontal traverse furnished with a steel shoe, which is raised by the thickness of a brick each time that the wall is one layer higher. The handle acts through a train of cogs whose teeth engage the links of a chain that extends the length of the traverse.

"The machine carries a long horizontal rule which in its motion bears against the edges of the bricks and puts them in alinement. A hammer, worked by a cam, strikes against the end of each brick and forces it against the one that has just been laid, raising a layer of mortar that forces itself up between the two. Another wheel is supplied with cams that strike the upper face and cause the bricks to stick to the mortar beneath them. The inventor thinks that each set of workmen can thus lay five hundred to six hundred bricks an hour."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A New Theory of the Aurora.—That auroras may be due to Hertzian waves emitted by the sun is suggested by Charles Nordmann in a recent paper read before the Paris Academy of Sciences. Says a writer in *The Western Electrician:*

"Observation shows that most auroras are seen during the early hours of the night in all latitudes, and their splendor, as well as their number, diminishes through the night toward the morning. Experiment proves that, owing to the diffraction of the atmosphere, Hertzian waves, especially of great wave-length, 'turn corners,' or, in other words, pass around intervening obstacles. The waves of the space telegraph, for example, surmount the intervening convexity of the earth between two distant stations. It is not surprising, therefore, that auroras should be visible in the polar regions during winter, altho the ordinary rays of the sun do not reach them. Mr. Nordmann, seeing that Hertzian waves have passed between Newfoundland and England, a distance of about thirty degrees on a great circle of the earth, argues that at the equinox polar auroras should be most frequent within thirty degrees from the pole, and that has been found the case. It would follow from the above that auroras would be most frequent in the early hours of the night and morning, but another factor comes in. It has been proved that the luminescence of a rarefied gas is brighter the more free ions exist in it. In a small tube the free ions disappear mainly by diffusion, but in the atmosphere by recombination of positive and negative ions. The upper atmosphere is, he thinks, ionized during the day by the violet and ultra-violet rays of the sun, but through the night toward morning there are fewer free ions in the atmosphere, and so the Hertzian waves of the sun do not readily excite luminescence in the atmosphere at that time. The number and intensity of auroras ought, therefore, to be greatest in the early hours of the evening and decrease toward morning."

The Health of Women.—That the insurance of women's lives is a losing business is asserted by Dr. A. S. Knight in a recent paper on "Some Medical Features of Life Insurance," read before the Harvard Medical Association of New York city. Dr. Knight said in part, according to a report in *The Medical News*, (August 1):

"According to the census, women on the average live to attain a higher age than men. This is what might be expected from the fact that they are not exposed to so many dangers, are not prone to so many excesses, are not exposed to unsuitable weather conditions. They would seem to be, therefore, eminently suitable risks for life insurance. The selected risks, those, namely, which had passed medical examiners, would seem to be especially likely to be profitable for insurance. Notwithstanding all these facts, the insurance of women has so far proved a constantly losing feature in life insurance. The main reason for this is that the moral hazard is greater in the insurance of women. The whole proposition must be looked at from the standpoint of financial risk. If many women applied for life insurance, it would be different; but of the comparatively few who do apply, most are living under circumstances that makes the moral hazard much greater. Men, as a rule, do not consider that their wives should be insured, as they realize that it is the wives and not they who are the proper subjects of benefit by life insurance. The main reason for the failure of the life insurance of women to be a profitable feature would seem to be that woman much more frequently have an intuitive premonition of failing health than have men. They are more liable to malignant disease, which carries off so many victims in early middle life. Insurance companies have decided that the insurable interest in the case of women is not more than may be required to pay the expenses of the last illness and the funeral. Of course, where women are wage-earners, or where they are active partners in business, there may be good reason for insurance, for the benefit of children or of partners. In these cases the insurable interest in a woman's life is quite as evident as in that of a man, and, taken on the whole, the insurance of such cases has not proven a money-losing departure for the insurance companies."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A CORRESPONDENT who is connected with the hydrographic office of the Navy Department at Washington writes to correct certain errors in the article upon "The Mountains of the Atlantic" which appeared on pages 167–168 of THE LITERARY DIGEST for August 8, 1903.

"The greatest depth," he says, "thus far found in the Atlantic is 4,662 fathoms. The sounding was made by U. S. S. *Dolphin* in January, 1902, latitude 19° 35′ N., longitude 67° 43′ W., 60 miles north of the west end of Porto Rico.

"The greatest depth in the Pacific, or in any ocean, is 5,269 fathoms. It was found by U. S. S. *Nero* when sounding for the Pacific cable, in November, 1899, latitude 12° 43′ N., longitude 145° 49′ E., a little to the south and east of Guam."

Our correspondent also wishes to correct the impression left by the article that to cable-laying vessels is due the chief credit for deep-sea sounding. He writes: "Much the most important and extensive work of this character has been done by government surveying-vessels, and, among these, vessels of our own navy have always taken a prominent part."

"THE most and least economical of foods belongs to the vegetable kingdom. The nutritive value of 'breakfast-foods' is no greater than that of flour or meal. White flour is more economical than Graham or whole-wheat flours. There is more protein in the bran and germ of wheat than in the remainder of the kernel, it is pointed out; but flour containing the bran, while having somewhat more protein, is of less advantage to the body. The protein is bound up in material so tough that it is not readily acted upon by the digestive juices. Careful experiments made by the government chemists have proved that the finer flours are more digestible than the Graham or whole-wheat flours. Bread can be made at home about half as cheap as it can be bought if the baking is done with the same fire needed for other purposes. Oatmeal and rolled oats furnish more than twice as much protein and energy as the same investment in a cheap cut of beef, such as brisket, worth six cents a pound. White cornmeal is as nutritious as yellow cornmeal."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

RELIGIOUS VIEWS OF THE LYNCHING PROBLEM.

AT the time of the Wilmington lynching several weeks ago there was much newspaper discussion of the attitude of the church toward lynching. It will be recalled that while public excitement in Delaware was at its height a local Presbyterian minister preached a sensational sermon under the title: "Shall the Murderer of Miss Bishop be Lynched?" The answer that he gave to this question is believed to have influenced the subsequent action of the mob, and the New Castle Presbytery was compelled by public opinion to investigate the matter. This body contented itself with passing two resolutions, one exonerating the clergyman on the ground of his declared opposition to lynch law, the other expressing horror at the brutal and dastardly nature of the crime avenged, and urging the courts to deal with such offenses to the full extent of the law.

The incident aroused indignant comment, and the Philadelphia *Press* went so far as to charge the Presbytery with having shown "distinctly less moral courage than the newspapers which its members read." "If the church seems to lose in influence," said the same paper, "it is because no church can have influence and power which fails to show a higher moral courage than the rest of the community."

There is abundant evidence, however, to show that the American church is far from being ready to condone lynching. "We have no words too strong to express our scorn for this wholly cowardly, bloody business," says *The Christian Advocate* (Nashville). And *The United Presbyterian* (Pittsburg) adds:

"We have become so accustomed to violence in connection with the industrial strikes that we have lost the sense of the sacredness of individual freedom and rights. And in our feverish rush for wealth, in the expansiveness of national growth, in our pride, we have fallen into the way of thinking that all will go well in the end, we have been blind to the growth of dangerous elements, and our sense of right, which was a controlling conviction with our people, has become deadened. We have, in painfully large measure, lost the sense of God as our Lord and as the one with whom we have to do. As we drift away from God, we drift into lawlessness and barbarism. . . . We need a revival of the sense of right, as supreme over all other considerations, creating a public sentiment that would not give way before a momentary outbreak of passion. The treatment of the mob itself should be firm and without parley. The policeman does not hesitate to shoot the burglar who resists arrest; nor should the police or the military hesitate when the mob makes its rush. Men lose their fury when they look into loaded Winchesters in the hands of resolute men. The law must be maintained at whatever cost, even the cost of life."

The Outlook comments:

"The power of courts and laws in America depends upon public opinion; and every man in America helps to create public opinion. American lawlessness has its springs in the home, and the school, and the church. Anarchists so labeled are few; anarchy so called is in disesteem; but the doctrine that government is undesirable and the less of it there is the better is an inheritance from the days of the Revolution. The notions that liberty is the right of every man to do what he will, and that majorities can do no wrong, are common and popular. Law is banished from the home, or administered with irregularity, and children are persuaded, coaxed, or bribed instead of commanded. The rod is banished from the schoolroom—whether wisely or not we do not here consider—but with it authority is also banished, and pupils are allured to studies which were once required of them, and won to good conduct by rewards of merit instead of being educated in righteousness. The Moral Governor of the universe is no longer heard of in our pulpits, which is no loss—the phrase is not used in the Bible; but for the Fatherhood of God as Jesus Christ inculcated it is substituted the Grandfatherhood of God—that is, His kindliness and good natue without His authority, for authority does not belong to the grandfather. That there is a 'law of liberty,' that justice is what Bushnell has described it, 'justice secured,' that law is universal and we are all under its authority, that obedience is not only a cardinal virtue, but the foundation of all virtues, are doctrines rarely emphasized in press, in pulpit, on platform, in school, or in the home. We need in America to revise both our theology and our sociology, to redefine both liberty and law, and to counteract the unrestrained passion of the mob by cultivating a reverence for law and a passionate loyalty to it."

The guilt is by no means all on the side of the negro, maintains *The Christian Intelligencer* (New York):

"If one white woman is abused by a negro, the community where the outrage occurs hunts down the black man as if he were a wild beast and burns him at the stake with torture. These events occur at comparatively long intervals. But every day in the year a hundred or more negro girls and women are abused by white men and not one of these rascals is punished in any form or degree. Now, God has made of one blood all the nations of men. He is long-suffering, but some day He will punish the injustice inflicted upon the colored man."

The Chicago *Interior* (Presb.) says:

"The connection of saloons with mob outbreak and public disorder has been, in the most flagrant recent instance of such excess, so manifest that even the reporters of the daily press have commented on it. In the riots at Belleville, Evansville, and Danville, as well as in the street fights attending current labor controversies in Chicago, the influence of liquor on the ugly-tempered crowds has been mentioned in news reports as a particular cause of trouble. The Danville tragedy started in a saloon quarrel. The ringleaders of the attack on non-union teamsters in this city had their rendezvous in a saloon which the police declared to be among the lowest and most dangerous dives in the city. Even those mayors who are most shamefully hand-in-glove with the saloon element are obliged to shut off the sale of liquor when the mob spirit gets control in their towns; they recognize that as the most necessary pacifying measure. But what is applied as a remedy would be worth far more as a preventive. To stop the trade in liquor before it does the mischief would be the common-sense method which public opinion would infallibly demand if any other business than that of the strongly entrenched distilling and brewing interests was involved. And even that traffic, mighty as is its appeal to self-indulgence and self-will, can not hoodwink American common sense forever. If conscience can not destroy the business, disgust and exasperation at so troublesome a public nuisance will slay it in the end. And wise Christian leaders should appreciate the good tactics of agitating more zealously against whisky on the ground of its many trespasses on order and decency. Moral arguments need not be abated, but civic arguments should be strengthened."

Chicago as a Theological Center.—It comes as something of a surprise to learn that Chicago is seriously regarded as "the leading theological center of the country, and one of the leading theological centers, if not *the* leading theological center of the world." This claim on behalf of Chicago's supremacy is put forward by Mr. James M. Campbell, of the editorial staff of *Christendom* (Chicago). He points out that no less than six theological seminaries are located in Chicago, namely, Chicago Theological Seminary, McCormick Theological Seminary, Baptist Union Theological Seminary, Garrett Biblical Institute, the Theological Seminary of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, and the Western Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In addition, there are numerous other institutions, such as the "Moody Institute," in which training is given for various forms of Christian service. Mr. Campbell comments:

"When one considers the vast territory tributary to Chicago, it is evident that it is destined to become the center of all sorts of religious agencies. Here in time a large theological university will undoubtedly be built up. The churches in the region around may get part of their supply of preachers from without, but the law of self-propagation is the law upon which the church is founded; the church, like every growing herb, having its seed in itself, it must breed and train its own preachers. . . . The Chicago

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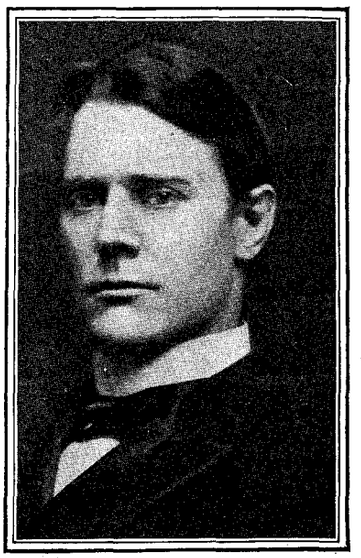
theological seminaries partake of the youthful vigor which characterizes the institutions of the West. They are full of life and hope, and whatever changes may be wrought in them by the evolutionary process to which all things are subjected, we may be sure that they will be found in the van of religious and theological progress."

THE DOMINANT NOTE IN AMERICAN CHARACTER.

THE dominant note in American character, if we may accept the opinion of one of our eminent publicists, Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, is the religious note. "We Americans," he says, "are a profoundly religious people. We can not help it. It springs, like all other fundamental characteristics, out of the elements of our being and our place and antecedents in the history of man." These words occur in the fourth of a series of articles on "Americans of To-day and To-morrow," contributed by the Senator to *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia). Mr. Beveridge says further:



SENATOR ALBERT J. BEVERIDGE.

"We Americans," he says, "are a profoundly religious people. We can not help it. It springs out of the elements of our being."

"It is no easy thing to write of religion in national character. The subject is very high and yet all-permeating, and, at the same time, as delicate and sensitive as the ten thousand nerve filaments that shoot through our being. But when we are analyzing the large and controlling elements of American character—(or, put it in the synthetic form and say, when we are drawing the outlines of that mighty form which looms so vastly against the modern skies, to wit, the American)—when we are doing this, how are we to escape dealing with religion? For does not the church edifice dominate our cities? Do not cathedral spires give character to all our assemblages of commercial architecture? Does not Trinity stand at the head of Wall Street? Or go into the country, and do you not find the places of worship (and hard by them the school-houses) giving meaning and aspiration to the whole rural landscape? At the critical hours of American history when the noonday sky was midnight and the atmosphere saturated with murk—where do we find our great American leaders unable by human eyes to see before them? We find them, do we not? on their knees beseeching divine guidance and groping for a clasp of the Unseen Hand which would lead them and this people into the light again. The whole winter of the American troops at Valley Forge is an historical panorama of heroism, self-denial, and sacrifice. Yet every noble incident of that season of doom and dread furnishes but details of the background for the great central picture which the American mind loves to dwell upon—Washington on his knees at Valley Forge. It was Lincoln who in 1864 declared: 'God bless the churches, and blessed be God who in this hour giveth us the churches.' And Washington, in 1789, immediately after he was made the first President of the republic, wrote to the bishops of the Methodist Church:

> I trust the people of every denomination will have occasion to be convinced that I shall always strive to prove a faithful and impartial patron of genuine, vital religion. . . . I take in the kindest part the promise you make of presenting your prayers at the throne of grace for me, and that I likewise implore the divine benediction on yourself and your religious community.

"Let us take no more time with illustrations to prove the existence of the deeply religious in American character. Detailed proof is superfluous that a tree exists when the tree itself stands before you and it is daylight; or that the ocean exists when you are riding on its billowy breast; or that the sun exists when you see it rise and set."

There is "a satisfying stability, a conservative sureness, as well as a fervor of energy and loftiness of purpose," we are told, "about a religious nation or a religious man." Take away this element of national character, and "you find a sort of aimlessness of national purpose, a mingled volatility and depression, a sort of gaiety of despair." The Senator continues:

"If morals do not grow out of religion, they are nothing but conveniences, like clothing or windows or fireplaces or knives and forks—nothing but rules of prudence, like keeping one's feet dry or staying off the railroad track when the whistle of the approaching engine blows. But put the religious sentiment into this same code of morals and they become a part of your being, like the blood to the body. With practical morals a man will do a certain thing or refrain from doing a certain other thing because the effect is advantageous or the reverse; with religious morals a man will do the same thing or refuse to do another thing because he must—*because it is right*. He has taken definite hold of the hand of some power higher than the God of Gain and Loss. Henceforth his life and career become worth while.

"Also, henceforth such a man or nation becomes substantial and influential. It is astonishing (or is it?) how all of us in our merchandizing, lawmaking, and policy-building are governed and dominated by the great religious thinkers. The politician's skill in corraling votes in precinct and ward is the servant of the great religious ideals whether he knows it or not. Be he ever so industrious or skilful, command he ever so much money or other means by which suffrage is controlled among a free people, he could not to-day get ten votes out of a thousand for a candidate standing on a platform made of planks from Machiavelli's rules of statecraft. His most strenuous efforts would be nerveless, and come to naught in the service of any man, no matter how able, who is believed by the voters to repudiate in practise the fundamental truths taught in the churches.

"The most perfect organizer the Celtic race ever produced, one of the great natural leaders of men, and by long odds the most powerful political tactician of the nineteenth century, was Charles Parnell. He was the uncrowned king. Yet his masterful championship of the cause of his people, his high abilities in the service of Ireland, saved him not from his offense against one of the ancient commandments which Moses brought down from the mount. His work, his reputation, his priceless efforts for the potential nation which he hoped to make a real nation seemed a structure of granite built for the eternities. Yet all became as water and sand under the acid of his moral offense."

"The greatest man in American contemporary legislative life," says Senator Beveridge, "a man of ripe years and the seerlike quality of them—one of the real pillars of the republic, as Burke would describe him—says the Lord's prayer every night as a child might." On the other hand, "quite the most brilliant and forceful personality that has developed in American politics in the last quarter of a century," becoming a free-thinker, "has already burned out and is one of the 'dark stars' circling through the orbit of our political system." We quote again:

"Where a successful man of affairs is known to be a sincerely religious man, the respect which his fellows feel for his abilities is gilded with a sort of brightness. It is not uncommon for the heads of the great twentieth-century corporations (which are constantly searching for strong young men to enter their service) to inquire whether a subject of examination is religious or the reverse; and it counts distinctly in his favor if he is the former. . . . There is a certain political leader who makes a careful selection of his lieutenants over his State as a general would make in choosing men and officers for a desperate enterprise, and an unvarying inquiry which this 'boss' makes concerning new men whom he is gradually working into the 'organization' is as to their church standing in their own community. All of which proves that your boss in politics and your promoter in business value the asset of moral qualities and weigh with the fine scales of experienced judgment

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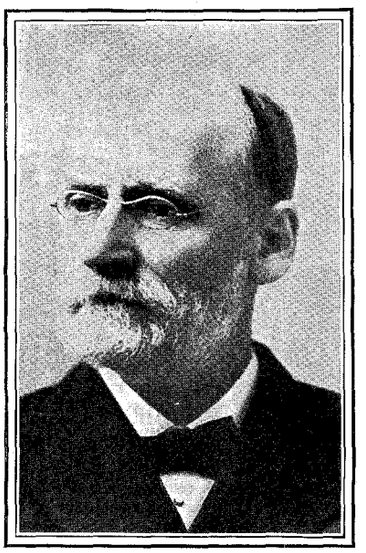
the religious character of the men with whom they propose to do their work."

Senator Beveridge says in conclusion:

"This republic is no vagrant nation. The American people are no aimless marauders. Their banner floats over no pirate craft, portless and doomed. They are no purposeless builders of a meaningless destiny. They obey divine directions and feel that they do. The stars of their flag are fixed stars. They are doing humanity's work—fulfilling God's mission for them—and they know that they are. There is in the progress of the American people through history, in their connected and intelligent work in the world and for it, a sure faith, a high stability, a conservatism of righteousness, a permanence and durability of noble achievement. 'Glorious deeds and lasting results inspired by glorious faith and purposes enduring as the everlasting hills'—let this be the final word which the gray chronicler of the rise and decline of nations shall write, a thousand years from now, when closing his review of the American people, their work and place in history."

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE question of religious education, which has provoked the bitterest religious controversy that England has known for many years, is beginning to be widely discussed in this country. As is well known, the principle at present recognized in the conduct of our public schools is that of the complete elimination of dogmatic religious instruction. The Bible, when read at all, is read without comment; and upon parents devolves the responsibility of providing religious instruction for their children. The United States Commissioner of Education, Dr. W. T. Harris, regards this principle as entirely sound, and gave some reasons for thinking so in a paper read at the recent sessions of the National Educational Association in Boston. His conclusions are embodied in a later article in *The Independent* (August 6), from which we quote:



WILLIAM T. HARRIS, LL.D., UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

He regards religious and secular instruction as mutually exclusive.

"The principle of religious instruction is authority; that of secular instruction is demonstration and verification. It is obvious that these two principles should not be brought into the same school, but separated as widely as possible. Religious truth is revealed in allegoric and symbolic form, and is to be apprehended not merely by the intellect, but by the imagination and the heart. The analytic-understanding is necessarily hostile and skeptical in its attitude toward religious truth. The pupil is taught in mathematics to love demonstration and logical proof, and he is taught in history to verify the sources and to submit all tradition to probabilities of common experience. The facts of common experience dealing with the ordinary operations of causality are not sufficient to serve as symbols of what is spiritual. They are opaque facts and do not serve for symbols; symbols are facts which serve as lenses with which to see divine things. On themes so elevated as religious faith deals with, the habit of thinking cultivated in secular instruction is out of place. Even the attitude of mind cultivated in secular instruction is unfitted for the approach to religious truth. Religous instruction should be surrounded with solemnity. It should be approached with ceremonial preparations so as to lift up the mind to the dignity of the lesson received. Christianity is indeed the religion of the revealed God, but there is no revelation possible to the mind immersed in trivialities and self-conceit. In religious lessons, wherein the divine is taught as revealed to the human race, it is right that the raw, immature intellect of youth shall not be called upon to exercise a critical judgment, for at his best he can not grasp the rationality of the dogmas which contain the deepest insights of the religious consciousness of the race."

The bare enumeration of Christian doctrines in language partly secular, continues Dr. Harris, is sufficient to show the impossibility of their introduction into the curriculum of schools supported by public taxes.

"Even the doctrine of the existence of God implies a specific conception of Him, and the conception of the divine varies from that of the finite deities of animism to the infinite deity of East Indian pantheism and the Holy Bible. It varies from the pantheistic Brahm, whose concept is that of negation of all attributes, to the Jehovah of the Bible who is self-determined and personal, but elevated entirely above nature. Mere deism is opposed to all of the creeds of Christendom. When we come to teaching a live religion in the schools, we see that it must take a denominational form, and, moreover, it must take on the form of authority and address itself to the religious sense and not to the mere intellect.

"The Church has through long ages learned the proper method of religious instruction. It elevates sense-perception through solemn music addressed to the ear and works of art which represent to the eye the divine self-sacrifice for the salvation of man. It clothes its doctrine in the language of the Bible, a book sacredly kept apart from other literature, and held in such exceptional reverence that it is taken entirely out of the natural order of experience. The symbolic language of the psalms, the prophets, and the gospels has come to possess a maximum power of suggestiveness, powerful to induce what is called the religious frame of mind. The highest wisdom of the race is expounded before the people of the congregation in such language and such significant acts of worship as to touch the hearts of young and old with like effect.

"We must conclude, therefore, that the prerogative of religious instruction is in the Church, and that it must remain in the Church, and that in the nature of things it can not be farmed out to the secular school without degenerating into mere deism without a living Providence, or else changing the school into a parochial school and destroying the efficiency of secular instruction."

Dr. Harris's views, as formulated in his paper at Boston, provoked some opposition. By several of the delegates present, says the Boston *Pilot* (Rom. Cath.), his conclusions were pronounced "twenty-five years behind the times." The Boston *Congregationalist* comments:

"Dr. Harris insists on the complete divorce of religious instruction from the public schools. If his contention is admitted it has no place either in private schools, colleges, or any institutions for the mental discipline and development of students. . . . Are not the so-called religious instruction and the so-called secular teaching each coming to see that the only authority is that capable of recurring demonstration and verification? Commissioner Harris argues that religious truth is revealed in allegoric and symbolic form, and is apprehended not merely by the intellect, but by the imagination and the heart; and if it be true, what of it, unless the allegory and the symbol, the imagination and the heart, give a certitude which amounts to demonstration and verification? Religious authority must rest in an incarnation, such as was seen in Jesus, or it must rest in the present experience of men, his disciples of to-day."

The New York *Sun* has been printing a great deal of correspondence on the subject of religious education, and says editorially:

"The Roman Catholic Church, which looks on religious training of the young as a primary religious obligation, is staggering under a tremendous burden of expense in order to maintain its parochial schools, and among Protestants there has always been a demand that the Bible should be read in the public schools. But nobody has been able to solve the problem of a scheme of public religious instruction which shall be equitable and consistent with our principle of government. Even if the Jews are not now the most numerous of all the races here, they soon will be. The Roman Catholic population is at least a third of the whole. If we are

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guided at all by the church attendance as indicative of religious belief, the majority of the people of the town are infidels or indifferent to religion. Actually, too, the public schools, without religious instruction, are crowded, and therefore are satisfactory to parents apparently. So great is the steady increase in the demand for school accommodations that the city is taxed to the utmost to meet it, tho the parochial schools of the Roman Catholic Church are numerous."

ROMAN CATHOLICISM IN SPAIN: A REJOINDER.

AN article which appeared in the June issue of *The Contemporary Review*, and was noticed in our pages (July 11) under the title "An Indictment of the Roman Catholic Church in Spain," has attracted more than passing interest in the religious world. Roman Catholics have been quick to resent what they regard as an unjust attack upon their faith, and several statements have been published to offset the impression made. Dr. Ch. Rivier, a writer in *The Catholic Union and Times* (Buffalo, August 6), calls in question both the veracity and the learning of Mr. Joseph McCabe, the ex-priest who wrote the article complained of, and asks: "Is it not plain enough that a renegade has motives of his own for reviling unceasingly the religion and the church which he has left and betrayed?" Proceeding to a consideration of the various counts in Mr. McCabe's indictment, Dr. Rivier takes up first of all the question of the sale of indulgences. He writes on this point:

"Mr. McCabe saw with his own eyes 'some *bulas*, *i.e.*, printed and sealed documents, sold for the sum of 75 centimos (15 cents), granting permission to eat meat on the days of Lent . . . or promising a plenary indulgence to the buyer. These *bulas* are issued by the Archbishop of Toledo. . . . An enormous sum must be derived from this commerce. . . . That money does not go to the poor, but to the promotion of the splendor of the Church.' Such are the abominable practises which have all of a sudden horrified Mr. McCabe, the ex-priest! We hate to be discourteous, but if this is not on his part the height of stupidity, it is assuredly the essence of bad faith. Every man in the street knows that the faithful Catholic, here and everywhere, goes to confession and readily will perform the penance imposed on him by his confessor for the failings, trespasses, or sins which he has confessed and for which he craved absolution. In Spain it so happens that the penance for certain venial sins of not too serious a nature can be commuted to a small fine—indeed, a kind of punishment quite effective in its way. There is in that nothing unusual and nothing blamable. In fact, we see it done constantly in civil society. It is but a few days ago that President Roosevelt commuted a sentence of quick dismissal from the service—recommended by the Secretary of War against a First Lieutenant X—— to a fine of $50 a month for fifteen months. The President evidently had the right to show himself merciful and humane in that way. In matters infinitely less momentous and on a scale infinitely smaller, that is just the kind of thing which ecclesiastical law allows in Spain. Now, to prevent this procedure from being misconstrued by silly people or ex-priests, the money is not given to the confessor, but with great propriety is paid to a bookseller in return for a little printed document mentioning the matter and sealed. It is thus authenticated by the Church. That is the *bula* which Mr. McCabe has made the butt of much unbecoming ridicule. We do not pretend to know to what use the money, thus collected, is employed. Very likely it is used for charitable purposes; or perhaps also, as in the Middle Ages, and especially in the days of Leonardo da Vinci, of Michelangelo, of Raffaelle Sanzio, etc., etc., 'for promoting the splendor of the Church,' as Mr. McCabe puts it. In that case no one has any reason to complain, least of all the thousands of American Protestants who every year flock to Rome and gaze with admiration at the many marvels of architecture, statuary and painting which have made of the Eternal City a unique center of higher Catholic culture."

Others of Mr. McCabe's charges, we are told, "might perhaps be called ludicrous if they were not downright infamous."

"To pretend, indeed, as does the said ex-priest, that in Spain 'gambling is also tolerated by the Church,' and that the monks encourage disorderly houses and 'let their outhouses for such disreputable purposes,' is to put oneself on a level with anarchist editors and writers of loose and polluted literature. True, unless his mind is irretrievably impaired, even an ex-priest should know better than use his pen to propagate obscene slander and abuse of that kind. Lotteries, moreover, are not considered gambling in Europe, and are even resorted to most frequently by the very best people, by charitable societies for charitable ends. Again, the money spent in Spain on incense and candles is spent more properly than the millions wasted elsewhere in one day on crackers, caps, cannons, and fireworks, and especially with less prejudice to public safety and public health. Finally, if there are in Spain—what we doubt—priests who *run* from place to place to say funeral masses for the money there is in it, we know, on the other hand, cities of this hemisphere where individuals are stationed in the greater depots and hotels to spy out at every incoming train such fresh couples as are in search of a minister and to take them to one who will marry them in double-quick time, and eventually at cut rates.

"Perhaps there is in Spain, for aught we know, 'frightful indifference to animal suffering.' Yet, alas, the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in this country is ready to testify that it is quite as bad here. The writer has seen some very disheartening traits of the same indifference even to human suffering! Bull-fighting also is assuredly to us a most unedifying spectacle; yet, we ask, is it any worse than the brutal encounters of two champions, on whose pugilistic feats the fate of the country seems for a few days to depend, judging, at least, by the wild excitement we have witnessed more than once? There is, lastly, nothing ridiculous nor blamable in the fact that a priest should be in attendance in case of the death of a *picador* or a *toreador*. He must be an arch-renegade who wonders at such a natural attention in circumstances of that kind."

As to "superstition" in Spain and elsewhere, this is a word, maintains Dr. Rivier, which critics of religion should be more careful in using.

"What they decry as such is, after all, but these old devotional feelings which have withstood the disintegrating efforts of skepticism and criticism; it is but that old indomitable faith which has helped to build up our Christian civilization; it is that surrender of the soul to high spiritual ideals which inspired from the first the noblest efforts of our race in all the fields of thought and the walks of life. If these so-called 'superstitions' have had anything to do—as it is undeniable they had—with the strong virtues, the lofty aspirations, the noble deeds of our ancestors, how inconsistent then and unjust, moreover, it is to revile the source from which these virtues, aspirations, and deeds were derived! A man who was neither a Catholic nor a Protestant, but an agnostic, a renegade, indeed, of immense gifts and scholarship, a Frenchman, Ernest Renan, saw distinctly that these so-called 'superstitions' had been the source of all that was best in European ethics and culture, and that their gradual disappearance coincided with the degeneration of higher morality and ideals. Said Renan: 'The people of our age still live on the moral and spiritual savings of their forefathers. As time goes on, that capital of strong virtues, austere traditions, and severe habits decreases every day. What our descendants will live on in that respect I can not imagine, and am afraid to anticipate!' No history is better adapted than that of Spain to demonstrate what great things these old-fashioned lives and ideals brought forth."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE REV. J. J. HARTY, of St. Louis, has been consecrated Archbishop of Manila. The ceremony took place in Rome.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT recently delivered an open-air address at Oyster Bay before two thousand members of the "Holy Name Society" from Brooklyn and other parts of Long Island. This Roman Catholic society represents an organized effort to suppress profanity and blasphemy.

THE REV. R. J. CAMPBELL has returned to London after spending seven weeks in this country. He was entertained by the President and by Sir Thomas Lipton; traveled as far west as Denver and as far north as Montreal, and addressed no less than fifty different audiences. His frank avowal of Universalist views has aroused considerable interest. He is "the man of the hour," says *The Universalist Leader* (Boston), "not only in redeeming Congregational orthodoxy from a doctrinal blight, but in so enlarging the fellowship of that church as to make it inclusive of Universalists."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY IN THE BALKANS.

RUSSIAN acquisition of Constantinople, carrying with it, as it necessarily would, that of Bulgaria and Roumania, would be a standing menace to the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, according to that disinguished student of world politics, Mr. Spenser Wilkinson. "It may safely be asserted," he declares in his work "The Nation's Awakening," "that the opposition between the purposes of Russia on the one hand and of Austria-Hungary and of Great Britain on the other hand, in regard to the Black Sea, is inherent in the essential characters of the three states, and that, while the vital interest of Austria and the very considerable interest of Great Britain admit of no modification, Russian legitimate interests can be fully secured without any territorial change in Turkey." This, of course, is a British conception of the state of things. The *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) repeatedly complains that Russia is not allowed to fulfil her legitimate aspirations in the direction of the Bosporus, and this, it insists, is the fountain and source of the whole problem of the Balkans. Again, however, the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), which is often used to express the views of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office, asserts that both Russia and Austria-Hungary desire the maintenance of peace and of the territorial *status quo* in the Balkan peninsula above everything else. The same organ has again and again warned disturbers of the peace in these unhappy regions that they must not count on the protection of either Russia or the Hapsburg monarchy. The Macedonian committees, says the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, want "war at any price" in order to bring the great Powers upon the scene. "And there you are."

It is now six years since Russia and Austria-Hungary entered into an amicable agreement for the maintenance of the *status quo* and of peace throughout the Balkans, we are informed by the Paris *Temps*, which, of course, has its own opinion to express on the way things are going:

"The understanding reached, renewed, and loyally carried out between the courts and cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburg continues without doubt to be one of the fundamental conditions of the problem of the Balkans. Count Lamsdorf [Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs] and Count Goluchowski [Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs], faithful agents of the purposes of their respective sovereigns, consider that the tranquillity of Europe and the peace of the world are worth the subordination of particular interests and of national rivalries throughout the region in question."

But the Bulgarians, the Servians, and, above all, the Macedonians, do not look at the subject of their relations to the Turk from the point of view of Europe's peace, says the *Figaro* (Paris). And the *Grenzboten* (Leipsic), the organ of German imperialismt which has been paying great attention to the problem of the Balkans of late, indulges in an analogous train of thought. As regards the relations of Russia and Austria-Hungary, it remarks:

"The present head of the Foreign Office at Vienna, Count Goluchowski, has often been censured on the ground that he allowed the hands of his country to be tied unnecessarily by the Balkan agreement with Russia in the year 1897. Russia was forced to adopt a passive policy, we are assured, by the crisis ripening in the Far East. A favorable opportunity was thus presented to Austria-Hungary to reduce Russia to second rank in the Balkans. The defects of Count Goluchowski's policy of evading all definite responsibility are certainly many, but in this particular instance criticism is at fault. Austria-Hungary was not in a position to take advantage of Russia's enforced abstention from western complications.

"It is true that the development of Bulgaria and the solution of the Chinese problem have compelled conservatism in Russia's Balkan policy. At the present time Russia desires no territorial changes in the Balkans. That is why, when the Macedonian uprisings were yearly renewed and matters developed in Asia, she sought an understanding with Austria-Hungary. Both Powers agreed to prevent any territorial modifications in the Balkan peninsula. This fully accorded with the line of Russian policy since the conclusion of the Treaty of Berlin. But when it is alleged that Austria-Hungary has derived no advantage from her compact with Russia in 1897, it is overlooked that Italy, ever since the marriage of her king to a daughter of the Prince of Montenegro, has sought to realize old ambitions on the eastern shore of the Adriatic, and is now coming forward as one of the legitimate heirs to the inheritance of the Turk. The fact that Victor Immanuel, after his accession, first addressed himself to the court of the Czar showed that Italy had begun to carry out a Balkan policy. The cool reception that his overtures met with was the result of the Russian-Austrian agreement of 1897. When it is remembered that Austria-Hungary has now no reason to fear a Russian advance upon Constantinople, it becomes apparent that every consideration weighed in favor of the conclusion of the agreement of 1897. Otherwise there would have followed an agreement between Italy and Russia on the subject of the Balkans, and thus—quite apart from any effect upon the concert of Europe—Austria-Hungary would to-day have found herself, as regards the Balkans, in a most unfortunate situation."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRITISH WORLD POLITICS AND THE CHAMBERLAIN IDEA.

IT becomes more and more evident, as the English press discusses the preferential tariff proposals of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, that the world policy of the British Empire as a whole will constitute a decisive factor in the case. Now the world policy of the British Empire as a whole will constitute a decisive factor in the case. Now the world policy of the British Empire, as the London *Spectator* thinks, must aim at the maintenance and consolidation of the realm as it exists throughout the globe and at its further development as a great commercial power. Such a world policy, thinks this authority, can never be carried out on a preferential tariff basis. There are, to be sure, papers in England which urge another objection than this. They complain that Mr. Chamberlain is trying to tax the people's food, a dire course, according to Lord Welby, writing in *The Contemporary Review* (London). He quotes Burke, "the greatest political thinker of the eighteenth century," on the subject of "that most momentous of all meddling on the part of authority, the meddling with the subsistence of the people." Mr. Chamberlain replies to this line of argument that if he takes from the working man in the shape of a tax on food he gives back more than he takes in the shape of higher wages. His project for pensioning those toilers who have entered the period known as "old age" enters into the calculation, too, as Mr. Chamberlain thinks. Be this as it may, it is from the imperial point of view rather than from the economic point of view that the subject receives most consideration just now. As *The Edinburgh Review* (London) puts it:

"The statement made by Mr. Chamberlain that 'unless the question of trade and commerce were settled satisfactorily he for one did not believe in the continuance of the empire' has made the discussion and inquiry to which he has invited his countrymen a matter of extreme delicacy. A serious danger has thus arisen, that those who honestly endeavor to make clear to the people of this country the principles upon which they believe their vital interests depend may be represented as indifferent or even hostile to imperial unity. This danger the action of imperial statesmen, such as Lord Rosebery, Lord Goschen, and Sir Edward Grey, and of ex-colonial governors like Lord Jersey and Lord Brassey, who have spoken with no uncertain voice, may do much to avert, for men like these can not be charged with speaking with any object but that of the highest interests of the empire. Some of the statesmen we have named have indeed looked forward to the time when the self-governing colonies would be willing to enter into closer constitutional relations with us. We have never been convinced of the wisdom, in the interests of real unity, of contemplating as

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probable any closer relationship than that of a league between sister nations, bound together by common nationality and by the link of the imperial crown. The lessons of the past can not be ignored. We have justly prided ourselves on the practical demonstration of loyalty which the late war called forth. It would be well to remember the conditions upon which this sentiment has been nourished. Its growth has depended, we are firmly convinced, on the absolute freedom, both in the political and the commercial sphere, which has been claimed by and granted to the colonies by the mother country. We are, therefore, unable to sympathize with the idea, upon which much of the present agitation is based, that the continued existence of this country as a great power depends upon the actual incorporation with her, political or commercial, of the colonies. Any such idea appears to us to involve a serious misconception of the history, the nature, and the needs of the congeries of peoples and states which goes by the name of the British Empire.

"The fact is sometimes overlooked that the great self-governing colonies form but a small portion, in point of population, of the empire as a whole. Great Britain, it must never be forgotten, is responsible for the security and happiness of one-fifth of the population of the globe. It is mainly in the interests of India, as the Prime Minister has lately reminded us, that we are obliged increasingly to become a military as well as a naval power; it is

ANTI-CHAMBERLAIN.

JOE—"Look here, guv'nor—don't you want to be Protected?"
MR. BULL—"Yes—against *you*." —*The Westminster Gazette* (London).

from the necessity of the defenses of India that our chief preoccupation in foreign policy arise. In the interests of the empire at large, then, it may be contended that this country must long retain, not only full freedom of action in foreign policy, but also the power to pursue, as far as possible unfettered, the commercial and fiscal policy which best suits the needs of her home population; for upon their prosperity and contentment, upon their ability and willingness to support the great burden of taxation which imperial defense entails upon them, the very existence of the empire depends. Their ability to do so would be seriously affected by any measures which added to the cost of living for the masses, and raised their proportion of the burdens of taxation, or which increased the cost of production of manufactures for home or foreign consumption, upon the profits of which the population mainly subsists. Their willingness might be impaired by the knowledge that these sacrifices were imposed upon them in the interest of distant colonial fellow subjects who are called upon to submit to no similar burden for defense, and are not in a position to extend reciprocal treatment in any sense to their imports from this country. It would indeed be a new and disastrous result of a forcing policy which created a feeling that the colonies were a burden instead of a source of strength and well-justified pride to this country. That any such feeling would find a ready echo in Canada or Australia is only too probable. The best way to avert it is by plain speaking and discussion, which may make clear the respective position and real interests of the colonies and the mother country."

In a key harmonizing with this is pitched the utterance of *The Quarterly Review* (London), which assures us that Mr. Chamberlain's scheme, "instead of making for closer union of the empire, would introduce causes of controversy and conflict within the empire itself," while from the imperial standpoint pure and simple it observes:

"As to any fear that the empire is going to fall to pieces unless the United Kingdom gives preferential treatment to the colonies, times have changed since an Australian royal commission, over thirty years ago, reported that they had no assurance that in the event of war they would be defended against Great Britain's enemies. They know now that they will be defended. There are no colonies that even dream of falling away from the empire. Why should they? They have nothing to gain by separation, and they have much to lose. Their local liberties are complete; and the British navy insures the safety of their commerce at sea. They have in the United Kingdom the best possible market for their produce, and they are at perfect liberty to buy in any market they please. They are not strong enough to defend themselves against attack, but they have the whole military and naval power, and the financial strength of the wealthiest nation in the world behind them. Mr. Chamberlain calls himself an optimist; but this talk about the pending disruption of the empire because there is no fiscal reciprocity is sheer pessimism."

It is important to note that those who oppose the Chamberlain scheme from the imperial point of view insist that they would swallow the preferential tariff in spite of the economic dislike for the dose if it would unify the empire. But it will not unify the empire, say these critics. Their line of attack is adequately indicated by the following extract from the pen of an anonymous writer in *The Fortnightly Review* (London):

"It [unification of the British Empire] is alleged to be the one great and certain prize held out by the scheme, the transcendent political end which, in the high economic opinion of Sir Robert Giffen, justifies any dubious economic means. If I thought this claim well founded, no considerations of economic orthodoxy would prevent me from sacrificing to it within judicious limits on the principle laid down by Sir Robert Giffen; but I do not think it is. I base my conclusions on two grounds. In the first place, the claim is contrary to all our experience in the domain of imperial politics; and in the second place, the scheme is so inequitable, that instead of consolidating the empire it would inevitably lead to new and perilous dissensions.

"No theory of English history rests on a more solid foundation than that the extension, prosperity, and loyalty of the empire have increased in proportion as trade restrictions and preferences between its component parts have been abolished. Differences with the colonies on grounds other than economic have been few and unimportant. Long before the American Revolution, the colonies enjoyed a degree of political liberty fully equal to that of the mother country, and in many respects superior to it. The only restrictions upon them related to their foreign trade, and it was chiefly these restrictions which led to the loss of the American colonies. It is a popular error to imagine that the colonial trade system of those days was monopolistic. It was essentially preferential, and as reciprocal as that now proposed by Mr. Chamberlain, with the single difference that, so far as the colonies were concerned, it was not optional. This no doubt was a galling limitation, but, according to the theories now in vogue, it ought to have been fully neutralized by the accruing material profit and by a sense of common interests. As a matter of fact, it was not so neutralized, and the reason was revealed in a striking way after the secession of the American colonies. Within fifteen years of the signing of the Treaty of Paris the volume of trade between Great Britain and the United States, being relieved of all preferences, doubled itself."

Mr. Chamberlain has adroitly associated a plan for the unification of the British Empire with a plea for the taxation of the food of the people, according to the great fiscal expert, Viscount Goschen, who writes in *The Monthly Review* (London). "We are to accept our fate as one of the dying empires of the world," ob-

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serves the noble lord, "if we refuse to tax the food of the people!" He thus proceeds:

"Is the doom of the empire to be pronounced on every platform if the people refuse to see their food taxed? Is it fair to put the mandate before the people 'No preference, no empire?' I think it is unjust to the people of this country; I think it is unjust to the people of the colonies; I think it is unjust to the Colonial Secretary himself, who has done so much and made such steady, and I hope permanent, progress in knitting the empire together. Surely all is not to depend on commercial bargains with the colonies. Without commercial bargains the colonies have lavished their blood in South Africa. Without commercial bargains we have lavished our millions in the protection of the empire which includes the colonies, asking but little in return; and under these circumstances are we to be told that if we can not accept this plan we are to accept the fate of a dying empire? The resources of statesmanship are surely not exhausted. Before this idea was mooted many and many were the plans by which it was hoped the colonies might draw closer to us and we retain our hold over the colonies. On that road the statesmen of both hemispheres must continue to work, undiscouraged if the result should be against the present plan, undiscouraged by failure. Forward this empire must go, not as a dying empire, but as a living empire in the world and our statesmen must endeavor to realize the fair dream of a cemented empire without the nightmare of tampering with the people's food."

THE HUNGARIAN CRISIS.

DR. PAPP, a Hungarian deputy, arose from his seat in the chamber at Budapest, drew money from his pocket to the value of $2,000, and announced that the entire sum had been given him as a bribe. The uproar, according to all the press despatches, was "immediate." When it had quieted down, another deputy stood up and unfolded likewise a tale of bribery, without, however, a spot-cash manifestation. The parliamentary uproar this time was remarkable even for Budapest, for the stories pointed directly at Count Khuen Hedervary, the new Premier, who had but very recently assumed office under exceptional conditions.

As is well known, the unity of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy rests primarily upon the organization of its army and upon the conduct of its foreign relations. Upon what other bases the unity rests is a question that has led to many a severe cabinet crisis. Some few months ago a former Premier introduced a bill into the Budapest parliament calling for certain additions to the Austro-Hungarian army. The Hungarian parliament made no objection to the increase, nor did the additional expenditure involved occasion serious demur. But the party of Hungarian independence declared that the Magyar tongue must be "the word of command" and that Hungarian officers only should give orders to Hungarian regiments. This was warmly resisted from Vienna. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) has published leader after leader since this situation developed, without changing the attitude of the Magyar element at Budapest in the slightest. The first stage in the crisis came when the Premier (then M. von Szell) resigned some weeks ago. The Emperor-King called upon Count Stephen von Tisza to form a new ministry, but that gentleman relinquished the effort after a week's vain negotiations. Then Count Khuen Hedervary, the Ban of Croatia, was made Premier, and the *Pester Lloyd* says the Austrian Government has "made all sorts of concessions" to the Hungarians. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, just prior to the bribery incident, declared:

"It is no ordinary cabinet crisis that now trembles in the balance between Vienna and Budapest, but a crucial imperial and state crisis affecting the vitals of the Hapsburg monarchy and the fundamental terms of union of the twin nation. . . . For the crisis extends far beyond the boundaries of Hungary, affecting Vienna, Lemberg, Prague, Trieste as much as Budapest. The army bill, which has brought this affair to a head, is no locally Hungarian interest but a concern of the entire monarchy. There seems no way of reconciliation with the Hungarian combination of malcontents. The army bill which is before the parliaments of the halves of the monarchy calls for an increase of 20,000 men in the combined army. This affects a combined peace footing of at present 400,000 men. The governments of Austria and Hungary have shown by statistics that the burden of military preparation is far less onerous in Austria-Hungary than it is in any other great continental Power. It has been shown that the Government refrained for various reasons from adding to the strength of the army in recent years, but that at present, in view of the growth of population, the army must be increased if the Hapsburg monarchy is not to fall behind the other nations and thus lose its influence in foreign affairs. In Austria the army bill met with no opposition. But for that reason opposition to it is the more intense in Hungary, altho the expense of the increase falls chiefly upon Austria. The cause of the opposition in Hungary is based neither upon the increase in *personnel* nor upon the expense, but upon something else. Whatever proceeds from Vienna is regarded with rooted suspicion in Budapest, especially if it has anything to do with the army. By the act of union of 1867 Hungary gained her political and administrative independence, but the army is united and remains a common force of the two countries."

This is the crux of the difficulty, asserted the German daily, and

WOULD BE HUNGARIAN PREMIER.

COUNT APPONYI—"Lord, save my unhappy fatherland, Hungary, and to this end make me Premier!" —*Der Floh* (Vienna).

the Hungarians insist that the Hungarian army be constituted as an integral Hungarian unit. We quote:

"The statesman Deak and his associates, who framed the act of union, had good reasons for not interfering with the common organization of the army. They felt convinced that Hungary could not play a great part in the world alone, but must have Austria at her side. This conviction was shared by subsequent Hungarian leaders, the Andrassys and the Tiszas, indeed by all Hungarian statesmen worthy of the name. But the political development of the ruling Magyar element took another direction. Hatred of Austria, of Vienna and its court, from which Hungary had to endure so much for so long, outlasted the act of union, and the brilliant success of the struggle for autonomy led to a struggle for complete independence. This struggle brought the radical Magyarizing element into conflict with the other nationalities in Hungary that had to be Magyarized. It was a fundamental error in the Hungarian Government not only to refrain from antagonizing this movement, but to promote it in many ways. . . . Such was the atmosphere in which the army bill from Austria found itself."

The Government of the Austrian part of the monarchy has yielded pretty much all along the line, according to the Paris *Temps*, which remarks:

"One point regarding which there can be no doubt at all is that

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to overcome the obstructionists the new head of the cabinet of Hungary will be forced to make serious concessions to the national spirit, and that as a result the King of Hungary can not refuse to make new sacrifices—even in matters relating to language, organization, and discipline—to the insatiable Magyar element. In a word, the other half of the Hapsburg monarchy and the very principle of Austro-Hungarian unity will be compelled once again to pay the expenses of a ministerial crisis in Budapest. On the other hand, the choice of Count Khuen Hedervary as depositary of the powers of Hungarian liberalism had something significant in it. For twenty years and more that he has reigned as Ban of Croatia he has trodden the elementary principles of liberalism under foot. He has ruled by suppressing all manifestations of independence and of life. He ended with precipitating, by an abuse of power, a crisis still prevailing, a sort of revolutionary state of affairs wherein might alone makes right in the face of the protests and aspirations of a people some millions strong. And it is the proconsul of this sort of a satrapy who has been sought out in the city of Agram to preside over the destinies of a nation styling itself parliamentary and constitutional, not to say liberal. Count Khuen Hedervary is said to be endowed with some qualities of statesmanship. In that case he must understand himself both the strange antithesis in his choice and the need that the former Ban of Croatia must metamorphose himself when he becomes Prime Minister of Hungary."

This was written before the bribery revelations, since which event a new Premier has been energetically sought. That Count Khuen Hedervary had anything to do with the bribery that has wrecked his brief ministry is denied by the count who undertook to do the bribing. This count, whose name is Ladislas Szapary, gives his "word of honor" that he undertook the bribing solely on his own account and in order to render assistance to his friend the Premier. "Skeptical" is the expression applied by the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) to the state of public opinion on this point. Meanwhile, the Emperor Francis Joseph has been compelled to pay a visit to Budapest as a tonic to the crisis, which, among its other features, involves the disappearance of persons whose evidence is desirable, and much industrious spying by the police.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

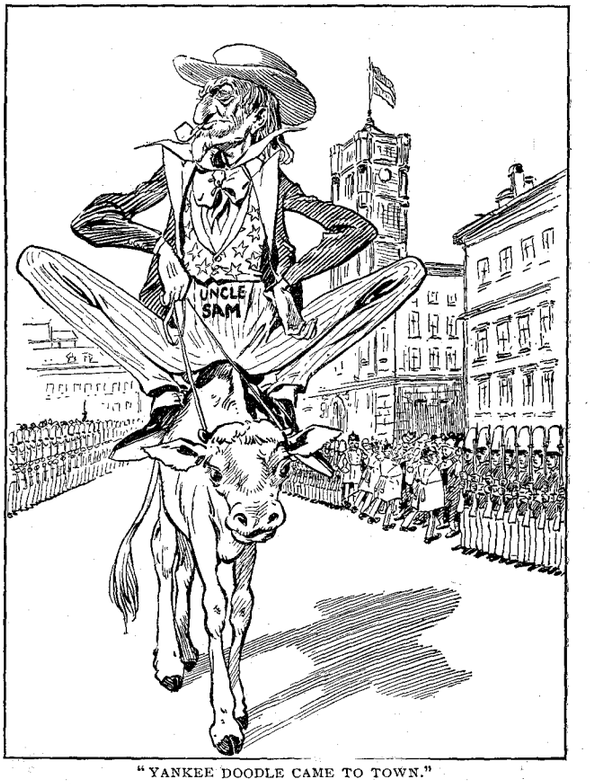
ANOTHER INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.—"The time is ripe for a conference between Russia, England, and America on the whole Jewish question," writes Arnold White in *The National Review* (London). "When that conference takes place it will be found that the only remedy for the evils of undue immigration into this country [Great Britain] and undue congestion in Russia is the provision of territory whither the overcrowded Jews can repair to cultivate the soil and to transact their business in peace and freedom."

DYNASTIC TROUBLES IN SERVIA.—"King Peter of Servia has already found that Belgrade is not a bed of roses," according to the London *Pilot*. "After the news of the military conspiracy at Kladovo for the purpose of avenging the murder of Alexander, there comes this week intelligence of a fresh plot against the Minister for War, who has not rewarded the late King's assassins according to what they believed to be their deserts. It is evident that the supporters of the late dynasty are beginning to raise their heads again, and Nitsch, ever faithful to the family which added it to Servia, is reported to be the headquarters of the disaffected."

RUSSIA AND THE IRISH-AMERICANS.—"The [American] public is learning at this late day that for years Russian diplomatic agents have been on the closest terms of intimacy with Irish agitators [in the United States] and have used them to keep alive the opposition to England," says an anonymous writer in the London *World's Work*. "If the secret history of Russia's relations with the Irish malcontents could ever be published, the world would marvel at the amazing revelations, and it would be seen that in all the wide circle of Russian diplomacy having for its object the thwarting of English plans and fostering national hatred of England, no small part of the success of that diplomacy is due to the labors of Russian ministers and ambassadors in the United States."

FRANCE AND THE NEW POPE.—Much attention has been paid to the comments of the French press upon the election of Pius X. The contest between the Vatican and the Government at Paris concerning the religious orders and the appointment of bishops will not prevent amicable relations, according to the Paris *Temps*, provided the new Pope "partially modifies" the policy of the late Pope. The *Liberté* (Paris) calls Pius X. a "pope of conciliation," while his election, according to the *Soleil* (Paris), meant defeat for the attempt to choose an anti-French Pope. The *Éclair* (Paris) says the policy of Pius X. may prove a "surprise." The anti-clerical *Action* (Paris) says "the democracy will not be caught by the face of the little peasant who has become Pope." The *Radical* (Paris) says the new pontiff "should bow, like his predecessor, before the supremacy of the civil power in France."

UNCLE SAM AND HIS FAVORITE NEPHEW.
From photographs taken at various dates.
—*Der Floh* (Vienna).



"YANKEE DOODLE CAME TO TOWN."
Berlin streets will be roped off from public use, not on account of empty royal carriages as heretofore, but for Uncle Sam on his golden calf.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

UNCLE SAM IN EUROPEAN CARICATURE.

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Russell Sage's advice,

"Young Man, Buy New York Real Estate,"

will soon rank with Horace Greeley's aphorism—"Young man, go West."

"If you are going to do a good thing, do it in the best way," is another maxim of which you will appreciate the force if you visit

WM. H. REYNOLDS' BOROUGH PARK

before buying elsewhere.

This is a picture of eleven houses now going up in Borough Park on lots 44 to 63 inclusive, in block 64, which were recently sold to a builder. These houses are only $5,500 each, not comparable to some we have ranging in value from $7,500 each to $30,000, but they show that another step has been taken toward the realization of the investment project.

Four years ago there were only twenty houses on this square mile—now there are nearly eight hundred (800), and another 100 building. When we put up the first 150 houses we were particular to build them six lots apart, thus leaving spaces for two lot houses in between, while preserving the Park-like character and appearance of the property.

We, as well as our customers, imagined that for many years Borough Park would be an ideal, suburban residential district. Recently, however, it has become more evident every day that with the opening of the new bridges and tunnels—only the other day it was announced that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company had appropriated $14,000,000 to increase its facilities, and already twice as many trains are running between Borough Park and Park Row—our beautiful plot must within two or three years become, like Prospect Park Slope, and the other residential parts of Brooklyn, a solidly built up mass of brick and stone apartment-houses, adding enormously to the value of the land, because when this is accomplished each twenty-foot lot will give its owner from three to five rents instead of one rent from two or three lots, as at present.

It seems impossible to believe that such a little city as Borough Park has become should be destined to be rebuilt, but it would be stranger yet were this not to happen. Less than twenty years ago there was not a block on Prospect Park Slope where the boys did not play ball in open fields, or where the cows were not to be seen at pasture. Consider the difference now!

From our Broadway office in City Hall Park can be seen four magnificent stone buildings, all of which are destined to be torn down and carted away shortly, as one of their fellows was only a few months ago, to make way for the march of improvement.

The A. T. Stewart Home at 34th St. and 5th Ave., for a generation one of New York's show places and the wonder of its day, was torn down and carted away two years ago to make room for a monster business-building and apartment-house.

There are now some hundreds of buildings in New York averaging twelve to fourteen stories in height, where twelve years ago there was not one. Almost every one of these buildings has taken the place of one that was perhaps bigger, finer, and more costly than anything now standing in Borough Park.

One of the projects now as good as passed by the City Fathers is the widening of a street and the condemnation of 40 feet of property, with the destruction of the old houses now upon it, at a cost of a million and a quarter of dollars.

There is nothing half so wonderful in the replacing of Borough Park's pretty villas and the building in their stead of fine apartment-houses as has already taken place in New York and Brooklyn—as is taking place every day. When this takes place, and speculators and shrewd business investors are already buying in this belief, every purchaser of our lots will reap an enormous profit—only to be exceeded by what he can make if he refuses to sell and leases for business purposes. Is it not worth a postal card to investigate?

Borough Park is not an outlying section composed of bare ground and promises, but a tract on which over seven hundred houses have been built by New York and Brooklyn business men during the past four years.

We do not show you a few graded streets, a score of lamp-posts and a few sign-boards. We have:

723 houses, 100 more buildings;
19 miles of cement sidewalks;
4000 trees growing;
250 lamp-posts (letter-boxes);
5 miles of hedges;
2 school-houses to accommodate 2200 pupils;
7 churches;
Club-house for residents, costing $55,000;
Sewers building, the trunk line costing over $1,000,000 complete;
New York fire and police protection.

Direct "L" Railway communication from the center of the property to Park Row, Manhattan, in twenty-six minutes; no change of cars and a five-cent fare.

Consider these facts. You could not possibly buy real estate in any one of New York's five Boroughs and hold it until the completion of the bridge and tunnel projects now in progress without making a great profit, but you might as well buy the best and the quickest.

$324,000,000 is now spending (see *New York Herald* of December 21st, 1902) on transit and other improvements in New York and Brooklyn, and half of this money could not be better spent for the betterment of Borough Park lots if we had the direction of the expenditure.

Think what $5,000,000 would do for almost any piece of property in America; then think of what $10,000,000 would do! Can you doubt that the expenditure of $162,000,000 on or near any mile-square plot of land within striking distance of even a small city would more than double its value? The objection of hundreds of would-be investors in Borough Park lots is that it is easy enough to put the money into them but quite another thing to sell one's lots.

We do not offer Borough Park lots as a "going concern," that is, as a live investment in which the investor can place his money and withdraw it with a large increase at any moment. What we do say is that no one who places money in these lots can fail to obtain an enormous deferred dividend. We strongly advise our customers to go into the investment only with the expectation of keeping up their payments for several years, and in spite of the surprising returns which some of our customers have received on the sale of their lots within a few months or a year or two of purchase, we believe they would have done far better to await the completion of the various bridges and tunnels now in course of construction, which will throw such a mass of population into the section in which these lots are situated that investors cannot but reap enormous returns for their money. Here are a few facts:

Mr. Frank Giard, of 12 Bank St., Danbury, Conn., who now holds nearly $5,000 worth of Borough Park lots, bought two lots in August, 1901, which he resold in February, 1902, for an advance of $350. As Mr. Giard had only paid in $132 when he sold his contract for $482 seven months after purchase, his percentage of profit is enormous.

The following is a sample of the letters constantly received at the Borough Park Company's offices:

J. R. Henry, Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
309 Broadway, New York City.

Senator Wm. H. Reynolds, Pres. Borough Park Co., New York, July 16th, 1903.
277 Broadway, New York City.

Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to say that the three lots which I purchased of you in March, 1903, were sold yesterday at a profit of nearly 50 per cent. on the purchase price. I regard your property as being unusually good for investment. I am,
Very truly yours, (signed) JOHN RANDOLPH HENRY.

Professor Irwin F. Mather, of Fort Edward, N. Y., who purchased a pair of lots through our Glens Falls, N. Y., agent, Mr. E. A. Waite, in September, 1902, sold them for an advance of 150 per cent. in February of this year.

Borough Park Co., New York City.

Gentlemen:—February last, I purchased a block of five lots in your Borough Park, on the recommendation of some friends, having never seen the property. Since my purchase the lots have advanced in value over 60 per cent. Last month I visited Borough Park, and found it fully up to all that had been claimed for it, and am perfectly satisfied that I made a good investment. Yours very truly, J. E. SAWYER.

Mr. Edward Burke, of 6 W. 28th St., New York City, bought ten lots in Borough Park three years ago for $450 each. These lots were the best and highest priced on the property at the time. He sold five of them a year ago for $10,000, thus clearing $5,500 on the price of the lots and has still in his possession five lots which have cost him nothing, and which are worth at least $2,000 each.

These are only a few of the many advances in the open market realized by Borough Park customers, and we take pleasure in authorizing any reader of this advertisement to write to any or all of the customers named, for confirmation of these facts.

We allow the railway fares, both ways, to customers residing not more than fifteen hundred miles from New York.

We claim that Borough Park's worst lots are better and cheaper than the best lots of any other operation of the kind, and we make this offer to prove it:

We have upon our books the names of many purchasers on other plots who, after personal inspection of their holdings, have bought our lots and forfeited anywhere from $50 to $300 paid in to other companies.

It will only cost you one cent and a minute's time to send us a postal, which will bring you full particulars. You will do better to send **$10** for each lot you wish to purchase, prices from **$475** to **$1450** (**$10** down and **$8** monthly), and we will select you best possible sites unsold upon reception of your money. Remember we absolutely guarantee all representations, and we will exchange any lot or lots allotted you for any other unsold lots on the property, **at to-day's current prices**, if you take advantage of our offer of free railway fares and come on to inspect within sixty days.

Address WM. H. REYNOLDS' BOROUGH PARK COMPANY, 277 Broadway, New York City.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Memories of the Life of John Mytton, Esq."—Nimrod. (D. Appleton & Co.)

"The Tour of Doctor Syntax." (D. Appleton & Co.)

"The Silver Poppy."—Arthur Stringer. (D. Appleton & Co.)

"Essays and Addresses."—Jules Cambon. (D. Appleton & Co.)

"The Biblical Doctrine of Holiness."—George L. Robinson, Ph.D. (Winona Publishing Company, $0.25 net.)

"Cirillo."—Effie Douglas Putnam. (Life Publishing Company.)

"Limanora."—Godfrey Sweven. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50 net.)

"Under Mad Anthony's Banner."—James Ball Naylor. (Saalfield Publishing Company, $1.50 net.)

"The Bible in Shakespeare."—William Burgess. (Winona Publishing Company, $1.50 net.)

"Life of John C. Calhoun."—Gustavus M. Pinckney. (Walker, Evans & Cogswell Company.)

"Our Paths and Legends of New England."—Katherine M. Abbott. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $3.50.)

"Hephæstus."—Arthur Stringer. (Methodist Book and Publishing House, Toronto.)

"A Parish of Two."—McVickar-Collins. (Lothrop Publishing Company, $1.50.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Home Acres.

By RICHARD WATSON GILDER

I.

A sense of pureness in the air,
Of wholesome life in growing things,
Trembling of blossom, blade, and wings,
Perfume and beauty everywhere,—
Skies, trees, the grass, the very loam,
I love them all; this is our home.

II.

God, make me worthy of thy land
Which mine I call a little while!
This meadow where the sunset's smile
Falls like a blessing from thy hand,
And where the river singing runs
'Neath wintry skies and summer suns.

III.

Million on million years have sped
To frame green fields and bowering hills;
The mortal for a moment tills
His span of earth, then is he dead:
This knows he well; yet doth he hold
His paradise like miser's gold.

IV.

I would be nobler than to clutch
My little world with gloating grasp;
Now, while I live, my hands unclasp,
Or, let me hold it not so much
For my own joy as for the good
Of all the gentle brotherhood.

V.

And as the seasons move in mirth
Of bloom and bird, of snow and leaf,
May my calm spirit rise from grief
In solace of the lovely earth;
And tho the land lie dark or lit,
Let me but gather songs from it.

—In August *Atlantic Monthly*.

TO INVESTORS

Money invested in Sheep and Cattle in Montana is safe and pays 30 per cent. A small investment now grows into a large flock in a few years. *Over 300 Men, Women and Children now* have Cattle and Sheep on our Ranches. Write for Annual Report, a most interesting document.

Montana Co-Operative Ranch Co. Great Falls, Montana

GOUT & RHEUMATISM

Use the Great English Remedy

BLAIR'S PILLS

Safe, Sure, Effective. 50c. & $1.

DRUGGISTS, or 224 William St., N. Y.

CONSERVATIVE INVESTMENTS

NETTING 5% TO 6%

An Opportune Time

Owing to the stringent condition of the money market, interest rates have materially increased, and we consider the present an unusually favorable time

For Investors

to purchase conservative, non-fluctuating securities. We have on hand a choice selection of bonds and mortgages suitable for funds of all sizes from $500 to $500,000. Our lists are sent free to any address, upon request, and you are particularly invited to send for "*Our Experience with Serial Bonds*," a pamphlet now in its fourth edition and full of convincing proofs for investors.

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.

202 First National Bank Building, Chicago.

MORTGAGES AND BONDS

Goat Lymph Treatment

In this treatment—the most important advancement of the century in therapeutics—sufferers from neurasthenia (nervous prostration and exhaustion), locomotor ataxia, paralysis, epilepsy, articular rheumatism, and the troubles incident to premature old age, have the strongest possible encouragement for complete recovery. Our new magazine gives full information. It will be mailed to you on request.

Goat Lymph Sanitarium Association

GILBERT WHITE, M.D., Medical Director

27 Auditorium Bldg CHICAGO | **601 Spitzer Bldg. TOLEDO, O.** | **17 East 32d Street NEW YORK**

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

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The Symphony.

By ROBERT HAVEN SCHAUFFLER.

Carry me home to the pine-wood;
Give me to rest by the sea;
Leave me alone with the lulling tone
Of the South-wind's phantasy.

For I am weary of discord,
Sick of the clash of this strife,
Sick of the bane of this prelude of pain,
And I yearn for the Symphony—Life.

—In August *Scribner's Magazine.*

PERSONALS.

Whistler's Early Years.—A correspondent of the New York *Sun* relates numerous incidents in the life of the late James McNeill Whistler, before he went abroad and won world-fame. He says in part:

"The serenity of Whistler's routine at West Point was disturbed quite as much by an idea he had conceived that he would prefer the navy to the army as it was by any of his pranks. He got 190 demerits in his first year, when he stood No. 212 on the conduct roll of 224, in the good company of the afterward distinguished Francis L. Vinton, D.D., who followed close as No. 213.

"For his third year Whistler was 'found' in chemistry, and, much to his expressed joy, was dismissed in July, 1854. Years after, when some one asked him why he had not remained at West Point, he replied: 'Because, madam, silicon was not a gas!'

"After leaving West Point, Whistler visited his father's friends, the Winans, in Baltimore, being still desirous of entering the Naval Academy at Annapolis, but his appointment was not effected. Finally he entered the services of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey at Washington through the influence of Captain Benham. Here he was employed as draftsman from November 7, 1854, to February 12, 1855, receiving in compensation the sum of $1.50 a day, which he used to call his 'levy.'

"James A. Whistler, as he now subscribed himself, decided to practise economy in the face of his fortune, and secured lodgings in an old house, still standing on the northeast corner of E and Twelfth streets, contenting himself with a scantily furnished room, and boarding under the same roof. He came to breakfast late always, and would stop on his way down the two rickety flights to scribble pictures on their unpapered walls. When his landlady remonstrated one day he replied:

"'Now, now, never mind! I'll not charge you anything for the decoration.' Tiring at last of his host's repeated protests he betook himself to other quarters, having the advantage of an altitude superior by two flights to his former abode. His attic became delightfully bohemian. Since it was his habit to appear at breakfast wearing a funny little shawl tied over his shoulders his companions now called him 'Grandma,' a nickname against which he scorned protest. Even in these days Whistler assumed his superiority, and took so much time about it that one finds in a report of that year this entry against his name:

"'Two days' absent and two days deducted from monthly pay for time lost by coming late to office.'"

NO PLACE LIKE IT.

There are seashore resorts everywhere, but few sections can compare with the famous New Jersey Coast and there is nothing more beautiful. The bathing is the finest, the climate delightful and the surroundings enchanting. There are fine roads in every direction, and the traveler is in the midst of a region in every way to his liking. Likewise the interior of Jersey is interesting from every standpoint. The General Passenger Department of the New Jersey Central has just issued a profusely illustrated book on New Jersey entitled "Sea-shore and Mountains," which is sent to any address upon receipt of 6 cents in stamps by C. M. Burt, General Passenger Agent, New Jersey Central, 143 Liberty Street, New York.

Important to Booklovers and Connoisseurs

M. Walter Dunne, 135 Fifth Avenue, New York, announces the publication of the first edition in the English language of

The Complete Works of

Guy de Maupassant

"The supreme master of the Short Story."—**The Booklover's Magazine,** *August, 1903.*

RENDERED INTO ENGLISH BY A CORPS OF DISTINGUISHED TRANSLATORS

The edition will consist of 17 superb volumes, containing De Maupassant's 300 masterful short stories, his six great novels, as well as his comedies, verses and travels; handsomely printed from new and elegant French Elzevir type, with wide margins, on Imperial Japanese Vellum, and finest white rag paper, with deckle edges, and publisher's water-mark.

Richly Illustrated from Original Drawings

of 16 French and American artists, made especially for this work, reproduced in photogravure and printed on Vellum, including hand-colored artists' proofs.

Sumptuously Bound in a variety of dainty styles, from original and exclusive designs, with all of the de luxe embellishments demanded by the highest standards of artistic book-making.

HANDSOME ILLUSTRATED BROCHURE FREE on receipt of coupon below.

M. WALTER DUNNE, Publisher,
135 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Dear Sir:—You may mail to me your illustrated descriptive Brochure concerning the "Complete Works of Guy de Maupassant" in English.

NAME.....

STREET.....

L. D. *CITY*.....

I invite my pupils to ask questions, with the assurance that they will be clearly answered.

You Can't Fail

If There's Any "Go" in You

In a rut? Then get out of it. Learn advertising, the new profession; it's uncrowded; it pays well; competent men and women are in demand. The Helms course of ad-writing has been successfully taught by mail for the past two years. The graduates, without a single exception, endorse it. They're all quite willing to do this, because they're all in good positions obtained and held because

They Know the Business

This course is not taught by "form letters." Every lesson is prepared and corrected by Mr. Helms himself, and is accompanied by a letter personally dictated by him. He has no assistants. Consequently, but two hundred pupils can be taught at one time. Only thirty more will be accepted now. If you're willing to give up about three hours a week, and to ask questions about whatever features of the work are not clearly understood, you may be one of the thirty, and you'll be equipped in four to six months. Only earnest men and women are wanted in this course. Their instructor will be no less conscientious in his work.

Interested? Write at once, for further details, to

ELMER HELMS, Room 14, 11 East 16th St., New York
Formerly ad-writer for John Wanamaker

FRENCH—GERMAN—SPANISH

SPOKEN, TAUGHT AND MASTERED THROUGH OUR

LANGUAGE-PHONE METHOD

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The Latest and Best Work of Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal

No longer unnecessary memorizing of verbs, declensions, or rules. You hear the exact pronunciation of each word and phrase thousands of times if you like. It requires but a few minutes' practice several times a day at spare moments to acquire a thorough mastery of conversational **French, German, or Spanish.** College professors all over this and other countries, and the press generally, endorse this perfect and natural system of teaching languages.

Send for testimonials, booklet, and letter telling all about this 20th-century scientific marvel. A postal will do.

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patented and sold if patent is obtained by us 20 years experience. Send for booklet.

Patent Development Co. of America,
180 Broadway, New York City.

YOU can't give your children their happy childhood twice; but you can make sure that, in case you die, they won't have to face the world-struggle in poverty.

Send for booklet, "The How and the Why."

We insure by mail.

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Current Events.

Foreign.

THE BALKANS.

August 17.—A squadron of the Russian fleet sails from Sebastopol to Turkish waters.

Turkey calls out 52,000 reserves.

August 18.—One thousand insurgents repel an attack of 3,000 Turks near Monastir.

August 19.—The Russian squadron arrives in Turkish waters; Italy despatches a squadron to the scene of trouble; the Powers discuss a joint naval demonstration.

August 20.—Turkey begs Russia to withdraw her fleet, and agrees to accede to Russia's demands.

August 21.—The Macedonian insurrection is spreading in the vilayet of Andrianople; insurgents capture and burn the town of Vasiliko.

August 22.—Three villages near Florina are bombarded by Turks and the insurgent garrisons annihilated.

August 23.—The Russian squadron is ordered back to Sebastopol, the Turkish Sultan having complied with all the Russian demands.

The situation in Adrianople is growing worse; many villages are burned by insurgents.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

August 17.—News arrives that the Colombian Senate rejected the Panama Canal treaty on August 12, on the ground that it encroached on the sovereignty of Colombia.

Lord Brassey opens the session of the British Chambers of Commerce at Montreal.

August 18.—President Castro of Venezuela imprisons and fines French, German, and Italian merchants at Ciudad Bolivar, for refusing to repay taxes already collected by the *de facto* Government.

The Czar names M. Mouravieff, Russian Minister of Justice, M. Lardy, Swiss Minister to France, and Professor Motzen of the University of Copenhagen, as arbitrators between Venezuela and the blockading Powers.

The Irrigation Commission of India proposes to expend $150,000,000 on protective works.

August 19.—Nicaragua refuses to open negotiations concerning the Isthmian Canal.

A bill is prepared at Bogota to modify Colombia's constitution and to negotiate a new canal treaty with the United States.

August 20.—Natives in China stone Russian troops, and an uprising is feared.

A British force destroys the town of Burmi, Northern Nigeria, and kills the Sultan of Sokoto and 700 of his men. The British loss is 11 killed and 62 wounded.

Stockholders of the Cunard Steamship Company ratify an agreement with the British Government that no foreigner can become a stockholder or officer of the company.

Cossacks at Kieff kill 30 and wound 40 strikers who were going to a mass-meeting.

August 21.—Dr. Lardy, the Swiss Minister at Paris, declines to serve as arbitrator in the Venezuela claims, on the grounds that Switzerland has claims against Venezuela.

August 22.—Lord Salisbury, ex-Premier of England, dies at London.

All the Humbert family are convicted of swindling by means of the Crawford millions hoax.

August 23.—Reports of the devastation of the

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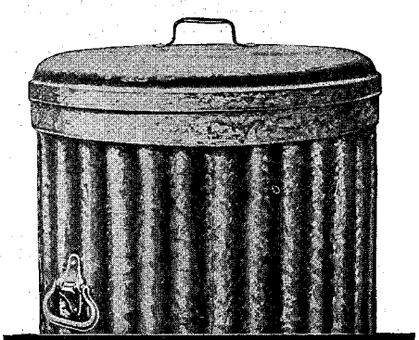

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Cayman Islands by a hurricane on August 11 are received.

The election of Alfredo Moreño as vice-president of Ecuador is annulled.

Domestic.

August 17.—Senator Allison is delegated to frame a currency measure for the coming Congress.

Minister Conger secures a written promise from Prince Ching to sign, on October 8, a treaty with the United States, opening the ports of Mukden and Tatung Tao.

Judge Davis, of the United States Circuit Court in St. Louis, in action brought against Western Union Telegraph Company, upholds the "black list" and right to discharge employees for belonging to a labor-union.

President Roosevelt reviews twenty-two warships off Oyster Bay and addresses officers and men of the *Kearsarge* and the *Olympia*.

August 18.—Nebraska Republicans indorse Roosevelt for President in 1904, and John L. Webster of Nebraska for Vice-President.

August 19.—Secretary Root leaves for London to preside over the Alaskan Boundary Commission.

Prof. Booker T. Washington addresses the annual convention of the National Negro Business Men's League at Nashville, Tenn.

A conference is held in Chicago to effect a combination of farmers, fruit-growers, and dairymen, to keep up prices.

August 20.—The profits of the New Orleans bull pool in cotton are reported to be $7,000,000. Secretary Wilson says that speculation does incalculable harm to cotton-growing and manufacturing.

The Grand Army of the Republic, at its encampment in San Francisco, elects Gen. John C. Black commander-in-chief.

In a receiver's suit at Wilmington, Del., J. Edward Addicks is charged with unlawful possession of $75,000,000 worth of Bay State Gas-stock.

Cholera breaks out on the transport *Sherman* just before it sails from Manila to San Francisco.

August 21.—The Grand Army of the Republic Encampment passes resolutions eulogizing General Miles.

August 22.—The first annual report on the work of irrigating the arid lands is made public by the Geological Survey.

The *Reliance* wins the first race for the *America's* cup by seven minutes and three seconds, outsailing *Shamrock III.*

The Bookbinders' union makes public a statement of reasons why W. A. Miller was expelled from membership.

The new cruiser *Pennsylvania* is launched at Philadelphia.

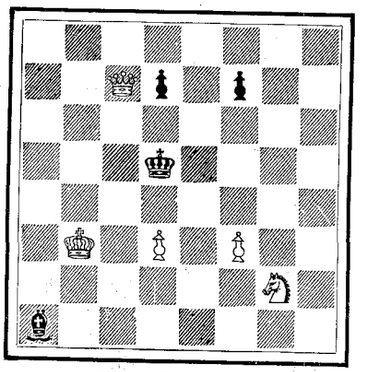
CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 857.

By T. TAVERNER.

Black—Four Pieces.



White—Five Pieces.

8, 2 Q p 1 p 2; 8; 3 k 4; 8; 1 K 1 P 1 P 2; 6 S 1; b 7.

White mates in two moves.

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"oversensitive to colds." The chances are ten to one that the trouble is not with the man, but with his underwear.

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strengthens weak chests and prevents colds, because it is natural underwear. The loop-fleece lining of Wright's Health Underwear absorbs the perspiration, and by maintaining an air space between skin and garment, allows the skin to breathe easily and naturally. It retains the body heat, and allows perfect ventilation without chill. Our valuable book—"*Dressing for Health*," sent *free*.

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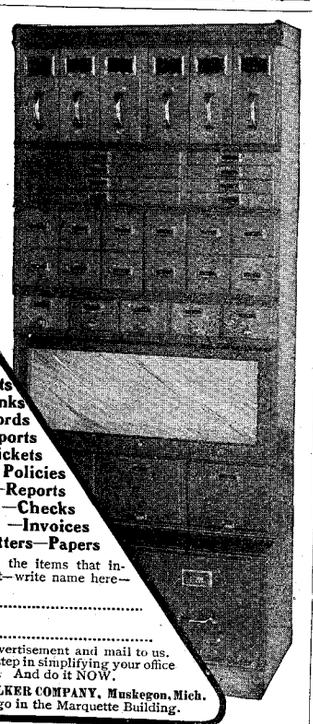

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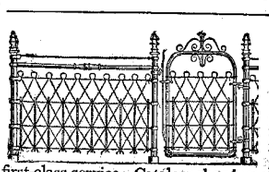

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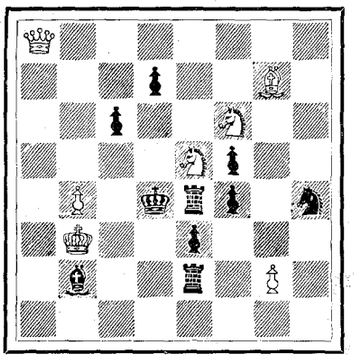
Problem 858.

From *Minerva*, Rome.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

Q 7; 3 p 2 B 1; 2 p 2 S 2; 4 S p 2; 1 P 1 k r p 1 s; 1 K 2 p 3; 1 b 2 r 1 P 1; 8.

White mates in three moves.

The Rice Gambit.

Lasker and Tschigorin are playing a series of six games in Brighton, England, on the lines of the "Rice Gambit," Professor Rice paying $100 per game. We give the scores of the first two games.

First Game—Rice Gambit.

	LASKER. *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*		LASKER. *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	18	Kt—Q 2	B—B 4
2	P—K B 4	P x P	19	Kt—B 4	B x B
3	Kt—K B 3	P—K Kt 4	20	Q x B	K R—K sq
4	P—K R 4	P—Kt 5	21	Kt—K 3	Q—Q 2
5	Kt—K 5	Kt—K B 3	22	P—Q 5	Kt—K 4
6	B—B 4	P—Q 4	23	Q—Q 4	Kt—Kt 3
7	P x P	B—Q 3	24	P—R 5	Kt x B
8	Castles	B x Kt	25	Q x Kt	Q—K 2
9	R—K sq	Q—K 2	26	Kt x P	P—B 4
10	P—B 3	P—B 6	27	R-K sq(a)	Q—Kt 2
11	P—Q 4	Kt—K 5	28	Kt-R 6 ch	K—R sq
12	R x Kt	B—R 7 ch	29	Kt x P	Q—B 3
13	K x B	Q x R	30	R—K 6	R x R
14	P—K Kt 3	Castles	31	P x R	R—K sq
15	B—B 4	P—Q B 3	32	P—K 7	P—K R 3
16	P x P	Kt x P	33	Q—Q 4	Q x Q
17	B—Q 3	Q—Q 4	34	P x Q	Resigns.

(a) If 27 Q x R; 28 Q—Kt 5 ch, K—B sq; 29 Q—B 6 ch, K—Kt sq; 30 Kt—R 6 mate.

Second Game—Rice Gambit.

	LASKER. *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*		LASKER. *White.*	TSCHIGORIN. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	14	P—K Kt 3	Castles
2	P—K B 4	P x P	15	B—B 4	P—Q B 3
3	Kt—K B 3	P—K Kt 4	16	Kt—Q 2	Q—Kt 3
4	P—K R 4	P—Kt 5	17	Q—K sq	B—B 4
5	Kt—K 5	Kt—K B 3	18	Q—K 7	Kt—Q 2
6	B—B 4	P—Q 4	19	R—K sq	P x P
7	P x P	B—Q 3	20	B x P	Kt—B 3
8	Castles	B x Kt	21	Q x Kt P	Q R—K sq
9	R—K sq	Q—K 2	22	R x R	R x R
10	P—B 3	P—B 6	23	B—K 5	B—B sq
11	P—Q 4	Kt—K 5	24	Q—B 6	Q—B 7 (a)
12	R x Kt	B—R 7 ch	25	B x P ch	K—B sq
13	K x B	Q x R	26	Resigns (b).	

(a) The winning move, for if White attempts to defend the Kt with B—B 4, Black replies with R—K 7.

(b) There is nothing to be done. If 26 Q—Q 6 ch, R—K 2; 27 B—K B 4, K x B, etc.

It is worth notice that in these games the moves are identical up to White's 16th. It seems that the play in the first game is better.

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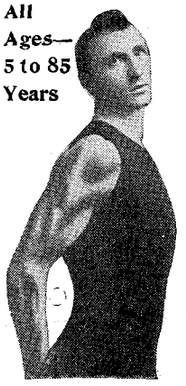

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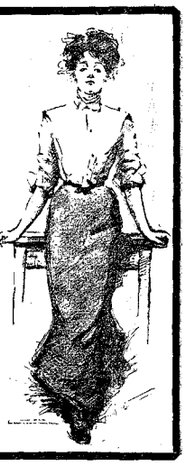

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